CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

PRICES REDUCED
Get our quotations of
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 142 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1920. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
12th June	Khiva	Troops only
19th June	Novara*	6850
26th June	Morvada†	8193
26th June	Delta	8089
26th June	Ny nza (A)	6625 extra sailing
3rd July	Naldera	16750
10th July	Nellore (A)	6858
17th July	Karmala (A)	8283

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers frrom Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares.
(A) Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about	Steamer.	—
16th June	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
11th June	Sandra	Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
14th June	Limpa	Karachi Direct Steamer.
17th "	Karoa	East & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Yamato Maru	C. Hidashima	4173	4th June	15th June
Kasuga Maru	E. Toki	5838	18th June	29th June
Bombay Maru	M. Tsuruga	4852	2nd July	13th July

For freight and passage apply to
S. HAGAMI,
Manager.
Allies Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	8th June	30th June
Java Maru	K. Tsuji	26th "	30th "
Indus Maru	R. Yano	30th June	10th July

For Freight and Passage, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 355: Telephone No. 2150.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1.
" " Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY: 2

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
18TH JUNE, 1920
10TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 509.
1st Class "B" Rs. 429.
2nd Class Rs. 309.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur, and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCL LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
1478

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—6, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,51,19,321/4
RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 5,00,000/
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	2,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ...	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ...	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on aplpication.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... $15,000,000
TERLING RESERVE FUND. £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
G. M. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits the following terms—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 p cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at th credit of an account between the 6th an the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules may obtainable application at the Bank.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	..	Rs. 1,20,00,601
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed ...	80,00,000
Surplus about ...	1,00,000
Claims paid about —	28,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
29, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2469.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT BAPTY ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from F. B. Badshaw Esq., Vakil for Bai Cooverbai wife of Devji Kallianji and at the risk and costs of Ramdin Bhagvandin the defaulting purchaser under an agreement of sale made between the said Cooverbai wife of Devji Kahanji of the one part and the said Ramdin Bhagvandin of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction Today, TUESDAY the 15th day of June, 1920, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing therein situate, lying and being at Bapty Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 82 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collectors Old No. 33-34-35, New Nos. 16041-16042 and 16043, Old Survey Nos. 2 of 4596, New Survey No. 2/5768, and bearing Municipal E. Ward No. 749 and Street Nos. 67-71 and bounded on the East by a passage on the West by the property of Ramzan Mahamed and the North by the property of Sarjibai widow and on the South by Bapty Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Vendor's Vakil F. B. Badshaw Esq., at his office in Kanta Building Kalbadevi Road or at Erskine Road Nall Bazar or to the under signed.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT PAST NAGPADA ESTATE OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY KNOWN AS "RAMCHANDRA MANSION" AND LAND AT GILDER STREET NEAR LAL CHIMNEY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Ram chandra Balaram Naik, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell away by Public Auction in two lots at the premises at 4-30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd and THURSDAY, the 24th days of June, 1920, the Immovable Properties described in the Schedule hereunder written in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 27th day of March 1918 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and Hirji Gopalji of the other part. The property at Gilder Street being lot No. 11, will be sold away freed and discharged from the claims of the Mortgagees under the indenture of first Mortgage bearing date the 27th day of March 1918 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and Pherozshaw Merwanji Murzban of the other part and indenture of Second Mortgage bearing date the 27th day of March 1918 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and Dagdoo Sakharam Telly of the other part.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO: FIRST LOT TO BE PUT UP FOR SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF JUNE 1920.

All that plot of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon which said plot of land is known as plot No. 43 of the Estate of the Board situate lying and being at First Nagpada Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 727 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under New Survey No. 3692 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 3681 and 3682 and Street No. 11 and 12 and are bounded on or towards the East partly by plot No. 42 and partly by a passage on or towards the West by the property of Jaffer Mahomed Mistry on or towards the North by the land of the Trustees laid out as a service pass ge partly by plot No. 42 of the said estate and to the Trustees of the Temple of Vitjora and or towards the South by second Peerkhan Street which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

SECOND LOT TO BE PUT UP FOR SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF JUNE 1920.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land being the site of a tank situate on the West side of Gilder Street within the town Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 10201 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North East partly by the property of Municipality of Bombay bearing New Survey No. IC-3508 and partly by the property of Rustamji N. Byramji Jijibhoy bearing new Survey No. 1A-3508 on or towards the North-West partly by the property of Rustamji N. Byramji, Jijibhoy bearing New Survey Nos. D 3509 and 1-3509 and partly by the Government land bearing New Survey No. C-3509 on or towards the South-West partly by the property of the said Rustomji N. Byramji Jijibhoy bearing New Survey No. 1-3509 and 1 B-3508 and partly by the property of Gordhandas Sunderdas Mulji, bearing New Survey No. 1-3508 and or on towards the South East by Gilder Street and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collectors New No. 17119 and New Survey No. 3-3508, 3A-3508 and is more particularly described on the plan thereof signed by the Collector of Bombay annexed to the Indenture of lease dated 15th day of April 1915 being therein coloured red and Green the portion coloured red containing by admeasurement 9-393 square yards and remaining portion coloured green consisting of a strip of land fifteen feet in width abutting on Gilder Street and containing by admeasurement 508 square yards.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office in Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th June, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT TENDAL STREET WITHOUT FORT OF BOMBAY.
Messrs. RICHARD & CO., will by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Kulsumbibi, widow of Shaik Hasan bin Mahomed Hashash Chawalker, Aishabai, widow of Sheik Ismail bin Shaik Hasan Chawalker, Ameemiya bin Shaik Hasan Chawalkar, Shaik Ibrahim bin Shaik Hasan Chawalkar, Shaik Mahomed bin Shaik Hasan Chawalkar, Hawabibi, wife of Shaik Ismail Javlekar and Fatmabai daughter of Shaik bin Mahomed Hasham Chawalkar the Mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 7th day of November, 1917, and made between the said Kulsumbibi, widow of Shaik Hasan bin Mahomed Hasham Chawalkar and others of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction, on the 16th day of June, 1920, the undermentioned property, on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Tandel Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifteen feet and two inches in breadth and seventy-six feet in length or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2-3159 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2783, and Street Nos. 55-59 and bounded on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Mahomed Saeed bin Abdul Cadir Moorgay, on or towards the West by the said Tandel Street, and on or towards the South by the house appertaining to the Tandel Street Mosque.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned Auctioneers.
RICHARD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS, SILVER ARTICLES, PRECIOUS JEWELLERY FURNITURE, etc.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th June 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their sale rooms by order of the heirs and administrators of the estate of the late Bai Sithoo widow of Seth Devji Zadha the following:—
Gold waist belts, bangles, necketwins, necklaces, wristlets, silver cups, trays, goblets, lotas, etc.
Precious gem set Jewellery comprising emerald rings, blue diamond rings, diamond and emerald rings, valuable pearl necklaces, pearl collars, bracelets set with diamonds and emeralds, ear rings set with diamonds and emerald, diamond buttons, pearl nose rings, and similar other valuable articles.
Also bupboards, a drawing room suit-electric chandelier one safe, sandalwood jewel boxes, embroidered sarees, etc.
The articles will be on view three days previous to sale.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th June, 1920.

KATOI
STICKS
Destroys Mosquictos Rs 1/2 per box
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY

JUST RECEIVED.
Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Children's frocks and all and every article of wear
FOR
LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
MERCER MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.
Telegraphic Address "ZIYA" Telephone No. 479
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE ON SUNDAY THE 20TH JUNE 1920. AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS ARTISTIC NEW DESIGNED TEAK AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO BY WINKELSONS, SAFE, SLIDING DINING TABLE, ENGLISH WARDROBES, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS AND CHAIRS, SELECTED SEASONWOOD FURNITURE, PATHE PHONOGRAPH VERY RARE CUT GLASS WARE AND RICH PLANTEDWARE, Etc. etc.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the ground floor of No. 2, Kennaway House, opposite to Robert Money School, Procter Road, the very valuable and substantial Teak and Blackwood Household Furniture such as Sliding Dining tables Dining chairs, meat safes, mirrored sidebaords, Dinnerwaggons, Rich Silk tapestry lined Drawing Room complete suites of sofas and chairs, rich artistic mirrored cabinets, English wardrobes, safes rich carved teapoys, Jardineer stands, Cottage Piano by Winkelsons, chesterfield sofas and chairs to match, selected seasonwood Furniture, Pathe Phonograph with 75 selected English Records, Rich Bedroom selected double and single cloth and gown Presses, Dressing chests of drawerd, iron bedsteads with mattresses, marbletop wash hand table with crokery, Rich door curtains, specially made to order glass and panal door almirahs, rich panal door hanging cupboards, wooden teapoys, rich carpets, specially selected best framed historical pictures, towel horses, writing tables with drawers, arm easy chairs, hat pegs, bath stands, very rare cut-glassware, crockeryware, and rich platedware etc., etc.
The Property of C. H. Slater Esq., Ag., District Superintendent G. I. P. Railway.
Catlogues are being published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPING AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Under insructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweeping consisting of 7 bales twist originally booked ex Nagpur, bags of cotton seeds bags of til-seeds, bags of wheat, bags of linseeds bags of bajri, bags of jowari, bags of rice, bags of hirda, bags of toor, bags of turmeric, bags of rapeseeds, empty wooden cases, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of printed forms, box of brassware, bundles of C. P. goods, case of machinery, cases of locks, bundles of papers, military stores, cases of lanterns, bundles of hemps, baskets of bangle, packages of cots, bags of brassware, bags of coal, empty cylinder, sulphate of copper, bundles of wool, cases of tea, bags of sweeping grain, bags of sugar, bundles of jogree, etc. etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th June 1920.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 80 per cent. Surrender Value to are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
THREE SPECIAL PERFORMANCES
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
Presents the
FRAWLEY COMPANY

SPECIAL NOTICE.

OWING TO THE DELAY IN STEAMER SAILINGS THE FRAWLEY CO. HAVE EXTENDED THEIR SEASON UP-TO THURSDAY, 17th.

TO-DAY, Tuesday, 15th at 9-30 p.m.
"THE MAN WHO CAME BACK"
TO-MORROW, Wednesday 16th at 9-30 p.m.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
Thursday 17th, at 9-30 p.m.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
"FAIR & WARMER"
Fairwell Performance

Booking at Rose & Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

To-day at 6-30 p.m.
For the First Time in India:
MARION DAVIES
in the play based on the
WORLD FAMOUS SUCCESS
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK"
London's Newest Cinema Novelty
"AROUND THE TOWN"

The famous American Cowboy Comedian.
TOM MIX
in a Thundering, Galloping and Whirlwind Comedy
"Fireworks on a Ranch"
MARVELLOUS DARE-DEVIL STUNTS.
The Funniest Cowboy Comic ever seen.

THE EMPIRE
Daily at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
A "FIRST NATIONAL" attraction that the whole family can see with pleasure and remember with profit.
"ALIMONY"
"ALIMONY"
In Six Reels
The Story of an unwanted Wife
JOSEPHINE WHITTELL
As the Divorcee Adventuress
Lois Wilson
As the True wife
Howard Fisher
As the Lover-husband
The bait that makes a woman a wolf risking the trap of matrimony to obtain!
Or a tie that sears and burns in the soul of the unwanted wife.
Matrimony and an easy life
"ALIMONY"
and easier one
I have sold myself for
"ALIMONY"
but I will not sell my baby.

To-Day
and during the week
THE THIRD INSTALMENT.
of Brothers' big Vitagraph Serial
Smashing Barriers
Featuring the Star of Stars
William Duncan!
It is brimful of thrills and startling action from beginning to the end.
See it daily at
CINEMA MAJESTIC,
Girgaum.
Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Extra Matinee on Saturday, Sunday, Thursday and Friday at 2-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.
"A Damsel in Distress"
STARRING
JUNE CAPRICE & CREIGTON HALE,
The two most Charming Cine' Stars.
The most delightful Comedy ever shown in Bombay.
A PATHE MASTER PIECE
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

THE EMPRESS
DIRECTION—MADAN'S THEATRES, Ld., MANAGING AGENTS.—J. F. MADAN & Co.
A STARTLING
ANNOUNCEMENT.
TWO SUPER SERIALS!!
in one Programme
In addition to the showing of the
VITAGRAPH SERIAL MELODRAMA:
"A Fight for Millions"
William Duncan.
EDITH JOHNSON & JOE RYAN.
6th & 7th Episodes
which is the Sensational
TALK OF BOMBAY.
From this week we commence another
VITAGRAPH MASTERPIECE!
"The Scarlet Runner."
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE 1,200 H.RSE POWER MOTOR SERIAL.
"The Scarlet Runner"
A GREATER VITAGRAPH SUPER SERIAL
SPEED—ROMANCE
—POWER—MYSTERY.
Each Thrilling Episode a complete story
In addition
"The Fatal Taxi Cab"
Something New in the Laughter Line.

MESSRS. K.D. AND BROTHERS present to-night,
A Story of Full Hopes and EMPTY POCKETS.
Can you imagine what happens when a determined young composer sets out to conquer in the disbelieving World of Art? See
TOM MOORE
the handsomest Screen Artist in
"HEARTSEASE"
(5 Reel Goldwyn Drama.)
England is raving mad over the new Music. The Opera has sent a thrill of rapture throughout Europe.
How a simple melody changed the World and won happiness for two is dramatically unfolded in this newest Tom Moore Photoplay
"HEARTSEASE"
Come—here's something to loft you up in the Ideal World of Dreams.
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)
Time and Prices as usual.

THE EXCELSIOR
DIRECTION N. P. MADAN THEATRES, Ld.
Managing Agents:—
J. F. Madan & Co.
A NEW ATTRACTION
Reynolds Denniston, Ltd.
Has the honour to announce the first appearance in Bombay of the:
Denniston Players
In a carefully selected repertoire of the latest Comedies, Farces and Dramas.
SAT., 19th at 9-30 p.m.
SUN. MATINEE at 5-30 p.m.
The first time in Bombay
"Up in Mabel's Room"
A farce in 3 Acts.
MON. and TUES., 21st and 22nd
The first time in Bombay
"The third Degree"
The great Police Drama.
WED. and THURS., 23rd and 24th
The first time in Bombay
"Clothes and the Girl"
A new and original Comedy
FRI. and SAT., 25th and 26th
The first time in Bombay
"The Girl from Rector's."
Booking now at Rose & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The great success of the most popular picture bill
"BLUE EYED MARY"
Adventure in a mansion. Girl seeks happiness for father and grandmother and finds it after desperate struggle.
ALSO A FINE COMIC.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.!!
Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)
NOTE.
Special Trams.
CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus
CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road and crossing Charni Road, Chetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Total Rain fall up to 8 a. m. of 14th June.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 11th June. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 13	0 85	2-33	14-48
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 18	7 19	2-43	15-21
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0 20	7 70	2-12	15-63
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 21	7 83	2-27	16-99
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill)				

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 15th June 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.592 Inches.
Temperature of Air	82.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.6 "
Dew Point	77.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.834 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	9.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1 "
Minimum do. do.	77.7 "
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSW,SW SSW.
Movement of Wind	248 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.13 Inches.
Total fall during month	6.83 "
Do. do. year	8.15 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th	0.08 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time h. m.	Depth on Sill ft. in.	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time h. m.	Depth on Sill ft. in.
	June				
Mon.	13	m 9 28	13 7	m 2 43	9 19
		9 8a	12 9	3 23a	5 9
Tues.	14	m 10 24	28 8	m 3 30	14 11
		10 7a	27 3	4 34a	13 0
Wed	15	m 11 18	29 9	m 4 19	14 7
		11 2a	29 0	5 19a	13 6
Thu.	16	m 0 0a	31 5	m 5 5	15 5
		11 55a	28 1	6 4a	17 0
Fri	18	m 0 46a	16 6	m 6 55	0 2
				6 57a	3 0
Sat.	19	m 0 45	28 1	m 6 46	14 1
		1 39a	30 6	7 39a	16 11
Sun.	20	m 1 36	27 10	m 7 35	16 0
		2 12a	29 10	8 31a	17 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 14 (Monday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 3m.
" 15 (Tuesday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 4m.
" 16 (Wednesday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 4m
" 17 (Thursday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 5m.
" 18 (Friday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 5m.
" 19 (Saturday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 5m.
" 20 (Sunday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 5m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	1920 April	3d	4h. 24-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter	"	11d	6h. 54-2m. p.m.
New Moon	"	19d.	2h. 13-1m. a.m.
First Quarter	"	25d.	6h. 57-5m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 14th June 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is moderately clouded at Lahore and Multan and is clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the south-east. Day temperature is below normal at Hissar; night temperature is below the average at Multan.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at most stations. Temperature is slightly above normal at Sawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports a light fall of 0.15". The sky is heavily clouded at Mount Abu, moderately clouded at Karachi and is clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Sind and is in excess at Bikaner, Jaipur and Mount Abu. Both day and night temperatures are above the average at Karachi and are below it in Rajputana. Day temperature is below normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat and Ahmedabad report 0.04" and 0.50" of rain respectively. The sky is clear in Central India West and is heavily clouded in Gujarat. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and is in excess in Gujarat. Temperature is considerably below normal in Gujarat. No information is received from Kathiawar and from Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is heavily clouded at Raipur and is lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is considerably drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are above normal at most stations.

The Konkan.—Rain has fallen generally but the amounts are light, the greatest fall being 0.37" at Karwar. The sky is moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is heavily clouded at Poona and Belgaum and is lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Nizamabad. Day temperature is below normal at Poona and is above it in east Hyderabad; night temperature is above the average at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast and in south Gujarat and local in south-west Rajputana. No information is received from Kathiawar but the storm over that province does not appear to have haved much and is slowly weakening.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast and in Gujarat and Kathiawar. A few falls may occur in the Bombay Deccan and Rajputana.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 13th June 1920.

The storm in Kathiawar has moved only some fifty miles eastward since yesterday morning and has weakened slightly. Communication with Kathiawar itself is completely interrupted. Normal monsoon conditions prevail in Burma and along the coast of the Peninsula. Temperature is much below normal in the Punjab and Gujarat. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, east Rajputana, Gujarat, the Konkan and Malabar; and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, west Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, the east of the United Provinces, Baluchistan, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast. Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui, Moulmein one and a half inches; Tavoy two; Kyaukpyu four; Akyab, Myitkyina one; Silchar two; Shillong, Chaibassa three; Lucknow one; Mercara two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 14th JUNE 1920.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	--	--	79		0	..
Do. (13 h)	89.1	81.9	76		0	—0 07
Jask	95.2	76.8	78		0	—0 14
Muskat	93.2	87.4				
PUNJAB—			55			
Multan	108.7	79.6	32		15.1	—3.93
Rawalpindi	100.2	73.8	42		9.29	—0.19
Lahore	104.6	81.8	35		0.01	—0 23
Hissar	98.7	81.5	36		0	—0.48
Ambala	102.6	82.0	52		0	—0 54
Delhi	101.1	81.0			0.03	—0.57
UNITED PROVINCES—			58			
Agra	103.5	83.7	44		0.29	—3.33
Mainpuri	106.1	82.9	45		0.13	—0.21
Jhansi	108.6	87.0	45		0.30	—0.53
Cawnpore	105.4	86.1	65		0	—0.66
Allahabad	102.8	81.9	65		0.07	—0.84
SIND & RAJPUTANA—			28			
Jacobabad	103.7	84.8	22		1.00	+0.96
Karachi	103.2	86.2	64		0	—0.13
Ajmer	93.0	74	66		1.31	+0.90
Jaipur	94.0	78.6	47		2.32	+1.86
Kotah	105.0	86.8	47		0.47	—0.25
Mount Abu	105.4	86.1	57	0.03	2.07	+1.46
	73.2	64.9				
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dwarka	--	--	--	--	--	--
Veraval	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rajkot	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bhavnagar Para	84.3	74.1	91	0.94	7.81	+5.84
Surat	82.6	67.0	91	0.50	.0	+1.86
Ahmedabad	89.2	70.2	83	0.02	0	+0 1.
Deesa	98.1	75.2	59		2.64	+0.43
Neemuch	98.1	75.1	57		1.69	—1.60
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	104.9	85.3	36		1.69	—0.76
Jubbulpore	104.2	80. 4	44		1.60	+0.39
Saugor	105.9	82.4	60		0.02	—1.36
Hoshangabad	104.8	79.9	47		0.02	—1.66
Khandwa	106.6	80.5	46		0	—1.39
Akola	104.6	82.0	43		0	—2.45
Amraoti	105.1	85.5	46		0	—2.57
Nagpur	106.8	82.0	42		0.45	—1.92
Chanda	105.2	83.1	36		0	—1.53
Raipur						
KONKAN—	86.1	79.9	85	0.18	6.85	+0 86
Bombay	87.1	80.2	80	0.30	11.61	—1.58
Ratnagiri	87.8	78.1	91	0.20	14.89	+1.07
Kolaba	86.5	79.8	87	0.35	13.07	—1.37
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—	91.4	73.8	76	0.03	0.24	—2.15
Malegaon	90.7	68	68		1.75	—1.39
Ahmednagar	84.0	73 0	70		3.99	+1.43
Poona	97.0	72.5	61		0.43	—1.43
Sholapur	98.7	71.4	74		0.61	—1.55
Bijapur	98.0	69.8	90	0.08	4.81	—1 28
Belgaum	95.3	73.8	67		0.13	—2.42
Aurangabad	100.8	80.1	47		0.07	+0.74
Nizamabad (Indr)	98.5	73.6	66		0	—2.42
Hyderabad						
MALABAR & CEYLON—	84.6	74.8	86	0.75	13.70	+0.52
Mangalore	82.4	76.3	97	0.31	23.28	+6 67
Calicut	84.1	73.2	88	1.17	21.87	+8.24
Cochin	85.4	79.7	82	0.05	7.47	+2.51
Colombo						
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—	102.4	84.6	69		0.06	—3.08
Manulipatam	98.1	75.7	49		0.24	—0.89
Bellary	103.4	82.4	52		1.85	—0.45
Cuddapah	104.5	82.9	60		0.06	—0.8.
Madras	86.1	76.8	84		1.57	—0 33
Bangalore	90.1	71.5	77		0.63	—0 13
Coimbatore	100.1	80.4	61		0.38	—0 39
Trichinopoly	99.5	82.4	77		..	—0.50
Negapatam						

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 14th June 1920 was 29·538 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.12 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .020 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer (other mercurial or aneroid) for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the Stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable given.

ASTHMOL
The Specific for Asthma, as a result of twenty years' labour by the Indian Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works of Bengal.
We hold numerous certificates of qualified men for this preparation of ours.
According to the modern prevalent theory, Asthma is a respiratory Neurosis with spasms of the Bronchial Muscles attended in some cases with Bronchial Catarrh.
The true principle for this disease should therefore be on which sooths the Nervous System and at the same time removes Catarrhal of the Lungs.
We are emboldened to assert after long Experiments that our Asthmol is rich in both these qualities and hence it is the best Specific for Asthma.
Price per bottle Re. 1/6.
Could be had of all Chemists or the
SOLE AGENTS:
THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STORES,
9, Bank Street, Fort.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
The Kalpataru Ayurvedic Works—Head Office has been removed to 94, Grey Street, The Newly built Residense of Mahamahopadhaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen, on the 24th of April, 1920.
MANAGER, KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS AND STORES,
CALCUTTA.
N. B.—A Branch office will be opened shortly in Burabazar.

It's good!
Scores of delicious and appetising dishes can be made with Brown & Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour.
Get Brown & Polson's recipe book—it contains many simple recipes for delightful savouries and sauces, dainty dishes for invalids, as well as wholesome and refreshing puddings and sweets for those in health. Free from Brown & Polson, 6, Bouverie St., London, England.
Brown & Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour

B·S·A
COASTER HUB
A B.S.A Coaster Hub is a certain and powerful brake conveniently placed. A slight backward pressure of the pedal checks your speed and gives complete control of the machine on the steepest hill. A B. S. A. Coaster Hub can be fitted to any bicycle.
Ask your local Cycle Agent for particulars.
B.S.A. CYCLES LIMITED.
Proprietors: The Birmingham Small Arms Company Limited.
Birmingham, England.

KOKO HAIR
Cleanses and Refreshes The Scalp. Feeds the Hair Follicles. Strengthens Thin and Weak Hair, and produces Thick, Luxuriant, Brilliant Tresses.
CLEAR AS CRYSTAL.
CONTAINS NO DYE, OIL or GREASE.
Delightfully Refreshing, Cooling and invigorating to the Scalp.
Keep a bottle of "KOKO" handy, use it night and morning; you will be really astonished at the improvement shown after fourteen days' regular treatment.
KOKO SHAMPOO POWDERS
Are on sale
For Cleansing and Beautifying the Hair.

15 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Packed Free. Delivered Free aboard Steamer any home Port. Safe delivery guaranteed. British-made MEAD
"Coventry Flyers"
WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.
Defiance Puncture Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Free Wheels, Coaster Hub Brakes, B.S.A. Speed Gears.
Lowest Wholesale Export Factory Prices
Tyres and Accessories half usual prices. Write for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer, of sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Incorporated. Dep. 367. BIRMINGHAM, Eng.
For Catalogues apply COUTTS & Co.
Dept. 367, P.O. Box 249, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FOR HAIR

Kaminia Oil
Delicately perfumed dressing for the Hair.
OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ARMITAGE & CO.

HIGH CLASS TAILORS AND DRESS-MAKERS CHEMICAL CLEANERS AND DYERS.

Rich Lustrous all silk Satins of exquisite quality and great durability, Black, White and all the leading colours. FASHION DEMANDS SATIN.

REASONABLE PRICES.

109, Medows Street, 1st Floor.

over Taraporewala.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and to the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Enrolments proceeding for Government Auditing Diploma, Banking, Secretarial and General Commerce Courses. Prof. DAVAR can be interviewed during business hours. 80, Esplanade Road. 1453

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—TYPIST to work whole time or in spare hours knowing Short-hand preferred. Apply stating speed and salary required to Box No. 718, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1636

WANTED—One LADY DOCTOR, qualified and experienced for Bantva Zenana Hospital. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 676, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1577

WANTED—A CUSTOMS CLERK for an Import Firm. Apply Post Box, No. 476. 1635

WANTED by European firm, experienced CASHIER (Parsi) apply with certificates and references to Box No. 467, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1625

WANTED.—A smart experienced TELEPHONE CLERK for The New India Assurance Co., Ltd., apply personally at 5, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. 1710

WANTED—Very competent SHORTHAND TYPISTS and CLERKS for a Solicitor's firm. Apply Box No. 722, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1696

WANTED—A TYPIST having knowledge of English correspondence. Apply with salary required to Box No. 711, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1633

WANTED—An experienced WATCH REPAIRER for the Shri Krishna Stores Co., Ltd. Apply personally to the MANAGER. 1705

WANTED—An INFLUENTIAL SALESMAN, one who can canvas business for general mills supply. Handsome salary. Apply Box No. 712, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1634

WANTED—TRAVELLING and STATIONARY AGENTS. Security required. Apply (enclosing one anna stamp) UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND BUREAU, Delhi. 1702

WANTED for the New High School, (Fort, Bombay), GRADUATE and UNDER-GRADUATE TEACHERS, a full time Medical Inspector, a Librarian, a Clerk and a Gujarati Teacher. Apply personally to the PRINCIPALS. 1703

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two CLERKS (pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 15 allowance per month. Those knowing Typewriting need apply Matriculates will have preference. Apply Box No. 723, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1706

WANTED—Reliable UNDERWRITERS and CANVASSORS for selling of shares of a Limited Company. Substantial commission to reliable parties. Apply Post Box 649 CALCUTTA. 1603

WANTED—A suitable PARTY or BROKER for Ready Important French Stock in Bombay, of Perfumery, Medicines, Soaps, Scents etc., inducive price. Apply sharp Box No. 702, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1612

DRAUGHTSMEN—Two experienced, wanted for Blantyre, Africa, Salary £12 sterling monthly., free quarters, free medical attendance, free outward and return passages. Three years' agreement. Apply with copies of testimonials to Post Box 79, Bombay. 1578

WANTED—A competent ENQUIRY and DESPATCH CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experienced should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 688, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1553

WANTED—A competent SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER, thoroughly conversant with Refrigerating and Ice-making Plant. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 687, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1544

WANTED URGENTLY—A CANVASSER, (Hindoo preferred) for pushing the sales of patent medicines in the mofussil. Good salary to a man, who can guarantee business. Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 698, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1587

WANTED—A competent CLERK, know... first class Hotel in Bombay, stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 713, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1636

WANTED.—Competent SUPERVISORS of Crockery and Glassware for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Liberal salary to really competent men. Only those having experience of Hotel business should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 682, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1508

WANTED—(1) A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, competent to organise Workshop, preference will be given to one having experience of Motor Cars and electric Plant as well. (2) SUB-OVERSEERS. (3) English and Hindi TYPISTS. (4) ACCOUNTANT and OFFICE CLERKS. (5) English and Hindi RECORD KEEPERS. (6) SCHOOL MASTERS. Apply stating age, caste, qualification, experience and salary expected to THE SENIOR MEMBER, State Council, Ratlam: C. I. 1614

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—SERVICE in a Commercial firm by a young energetic undergraduate. Please write Box No. 724, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1708

WANTED.

WANTED.—LOAN of Rs. 75,000 for two years, on unencumbered property in Dharwar district. Apply to "S. B." C/o, Sulakhe's Peddi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 1711

FOR SALE.

SHAHNAMAHS profusely illustrated, dated 634 Hizra and 829 Hizra. For full particulars apply Box No 700, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

FOR SALE—A. B. C. 5th edition and Bentley's complete PHRASE CODE books at Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 each respectively Apply to THE ASIAN OVERSEAS TRADING CO., P.O. Box No. 487, Bombay. 1624

FOR SALE—DENTAL OFFICE and PRACTICE in good prospering locality in Bombay. Cheap rent and small expenses. Owner going abroad. Apply Box No 709, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1630

FOR SALE—BUNGALOW known as "Clyde House" on Mall Road at Cawnpore, fitted with Electric Installations and Fans. Consists of 3 Large shape in front also compound occupied by Singer & Co. For Photo, Plans, and further informations apply to DAWOOD HASHUM, East Street, Poona. 1542

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Large decent SHOP in Dady Shet Agiary Lane, near Girgaon Road. Moderate Rent. Apply Box No. 721, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1694

TO BE LET—BEAUTIFUL furnished BUNGALOW, for Princes and Nobles with billiard and Tennis on Nepeansey Road. Can also accommodate larger European and Japanese firms. Apply PRAGJI KHANDOORBHA DESAI, "Koonj Nivas" end of Napeans. Walkeshwar. 13

TO BE GIVEN on long lease at No. 7 Victoria Road, Byculla, large GODOWN with a Spacious Compound measuring about 2,500 yards. Suitable for a workshop or motor garrage. Apply Messrs. KANGA & CO., Aerated Water Facory, No. 7, Victoria Road, Byculla. 1650

TO LET in Simla Hills—For season Accommodation, suitable for respectable Indians with or without families. Healthy locality near Summer Hill station and not far from Viceregal Lodge—Water laid on, Electric connection. Also telephone if desired. For further particulars apply to Box No. 725, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1707

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

TO BE LET.—Two pacca built Godowns recently completed at the corner of Reay Road and Sewree Road Kala Chowky, capacity about 3,000 sq. ft. each on Main Road, most suitable for cotton storage.

For further particulars apply sharp between 3—5 p.m.

Address:—No. 2, Custom House Road, Fort.

JAFFERBHOY A. LALLJEE.

1503

NOTICE.

THE GINNING FACTORY of 50 Plat Bros. five bearings Gins of the Nagar Ginning and Trading Co., Ld., is to be sold with the buildings, Boiler and Engine excluding the land. The land is acquired by on rent. The size of boiler is 6½ by 24 and the size of Engine is 12 by 21 compound. Both are of Marshall Sons and Company, one who wants to purchase it should see personally and settle the terms with Mr. Moolchand Doulatram the Managing Director of the above company. The machinery is in use and in good condition.

HARIKISON ASSARAM.

Ahmednagar, 7th June, 1920.

RUBBER BOOTS.

A LARGE STOCK FOR SALE. Please apply to undersigned for single pairs or any number.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales).
Board of Industries and Munitions,
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 10-6-1920.

1618

PRODUCE.

WANTED by a leading mercantile firm in Calcutta, a pure English or French Gentleman, well acquainted with European and American Markets and thoroughly conversant with export Trade of Produce Lines specially Oilseeds, Wheat, Rice, etc., to assist develop business on a larger scale. Will pay Rs. 1,000 or over. Only those having considerable experience and good foreign connections and possessing intimate knowledge of local places as Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, need apply with copies of testimonials, work done, and references; Excellent references and good home training essential. Please apply sharp to Box No. 704, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1622

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE s.s. "LOYALTY" will sail from here for Marseilles on the 18th of this month from Alexandra Docks, Shed No. 13. The time of the medical inspection will be announced later.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy luggage to the above Shed on Thursday the 17th instant before 6 p.m. (S.T.).

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ld.
1676

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the SHOLAPOOR SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be REMOVED to 46, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, Bombay, from the 19th June, 1920.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents
The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 12th June, 1920.
1676

NOTICE.

THE A. D. S. & T. (Embn.) No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks, has 500 tons Australian Preserved Meat (Beef and Mutton) packed in 6 lbs. and 12 oz. tins, for sale. Sealed Tenders are invited for the full quantity or for smaller quantities up to a minimum of 20 tons and should be submitted so as to reach the A. D. S. & T. (Embn.) on or before noon on MONDAY, the 21st June, 1920. Samples may be seen in B Warehouse, Alexandra Docks, from 10 a.m. till noon on week days.

(Sd.) J. M. MATTHEWS,
Captain,
for Asstt. Director of S. & T. (Embn.),
Bombay.
1570

NGTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM the 15th instant our address will be:—

SULTAN BUILDING,
Fort Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.
BABCOCK & WILCOX, LTD.
1571

NOTICE.

WANTED—Two REGISTERED INDIAN MEDICAL WOMEN for duty as Lady Doctors at an Indian General Hospital for Pilgrim Quarantine Camp at Jeddah and Mecca. They will be provided with free passages.

The selected candidates will have to start for Jeddah and Mecca at short notice. The appointments would last for about 3 months. Candidates should apply at once with testimonials stating age and terms to.

THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT,
To the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, Poona.
1683

NOTICE

WANTED—An experienced PRACTICAL PIPELAYER Cast Iron and Wrought Iron pipes.

Preference will be given to one possessing knowledge of English and surveying.

Good prospects for a really capable man.

Stating salary required, apply to A. C. R. E. Peshawar with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned.

The applicant should be able to ride a bicycle and keep one. 1693

NOTICE.

WANTED—One MISTRY, 8 BLACKSMITHS and one COPPERSMITH, accustomed to the Locomotive smithy works. Rate—Mistry Rs. 2-8-0 per day, Blacksmiths and coppersmith Rs. 2 per day to each.

Apply to the LOCO and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, B. S. Railway, Bhavnagar Para, stating qualifications. 1492

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION.
AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS.

WE carry stock of following:—

(1) (Dr. Bengue's Ethyl Chloride and Narcotile)—famous for Local and General Anaesthesia in tubes with spray nozzles.
(2) (Hypodermic Syringes:)
  (a) All Glass two and three parts all capacities.
  (b) Glass and Metal—Record Pattern best English only—all capacities.
  (c) Steel and Platinum Needles to fit the above.
(3) Le Pages Fish Glue—Engraver's Photo Zinco Zinc Sheets, brightest polished—Copper sheets.

Apply for particulars and prices:

F. RUTTONSHAW & Co.,
Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY [illegible] Kemp & Co. (Cum- [illegible] PUNJAB—Multan [illegible]

[illegible]	108.7	79.6	38	—	15.1	—0.93
—	109.2	78.8	43	—	9.29	—0.19
					0.01	0.00

Bombay. [illegible] Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the tenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 5th day of May, 1920.
Messrs. SOONDERDAS and Co.,
1712 Attorneys for the Petitioner.

pany's Registered Office, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 26th June, 1920, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business.

I.—To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1920.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday the 15th June to Tuesday 29th June, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAGAVJEE MAGANLAL & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th June, 1920. 1527

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Sassoon Mechanics Institute will be held in the Reading room on TUESDAY, 22nd instant at 6.30 p.m.

The Audited Accounts are ready for inspection by members and are placed on the tables for this purpose.

T. DUFF BLAIR,
Hony. Secretary.
1700

WARNING AND REWARD.

PUBLIC are informed that the following have been stolen from us and are therefore warned that if anybody will deal in them, he will be held responsible for the consequences.

Further that the person finding all or any portion of the things, or giving clue as to their whereabouts will be properly awarded by the undersigned.

800—Scindhia Shares temporary call paid receipt in the name of Dayabhai Dhanjibhai.
50 Scindhias temporary Phase certificate in the name of Edulji Framji Keramala.
100 Tata Insurance shares certificates in the name of Ramnarayan Hurwanbai, name of Ramnarayan Harnandrai.
100 Union Bank Shares temporary share certificate's receipt.
520 New Birla: share certificate's receipt in the name of Madanlal Choudhury.
120 New Birla's share certificate's receipt in the name of Ramrikh Parasram Puria.
2 Birla Mill's Dividend warrent in the name Jamnadas Chunilal and the other in the name of Bansude Gangubax.
Kilachand Mill's allotment letter for 25 shares in the name of Girdherlal Gordhandas Vakil Currency notes of Rs. 300 nearly.

JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.
New Shara Bazar, Bombay.
1699

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. AND WVG. CO., LTD.

COTTON AND YARN WASTE FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of ready stock of Cotton and Yarn Waste of all descriptions of the above Mills. A deposit of Rs. 200 will be taken with each tender. The Company does not bind itself to accept or reject any highest or lowest bidder.

Tender forms can be had from our Mills on payment of eight annas per copy and tenders will be received up to 19th June, 1920, at our Mill premises, Sopari Baug Road, Parel.

Bombay, 11th June, 1920.
1650

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Third Sessions of 1920 of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House on MONDAY, the 5th day of July, 1920 at 10-30 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I her by give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1920.

PURSHOTAMDAS MAKURDAS
Sheriff of Bombay.
1684

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 1,50,000 NEW ORDINARY SHARES OF 75 EACH AT PAR AND 26,350 NEW DEFERRED SHARES OF Rs. 30 EACH AT A PREMIUM OF Rs. 370 PER SHARE.

FOURTH AND FINAL CALL.

[illegible] Meeting of the [illegible] the 22nd January, 1920, the final call of Rs. 15 per share on the New Ordinary Shares of the Company and of Rs. 70 per share on the new Deferred Shares (of which Rs. 5 are on account of par value of the share and Rs. 65 on account of the premium of Rs. 370 per share) was made, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, by those persons whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 19th June, 1920 on or before the 5th July, 1920, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

By order of the Board.
Tata Sons, Limited, Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Director.
Registered Office,
Navsari, Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
9468

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ATCHOOBHI widow of Haji Nuruddin Mula and IBRAHIM HAJI NURUDIN have contracted to sell to me the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, lien, inheritance, sale lease, gift, or charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 8 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Gaothan tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house having a four flanked roof standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ghodbunder Road in the Pakhady or village of Kharry within the Kasba or town and Registration District of Bandra Mahal of Bandra District Thana, containing by admeasurement three hundred and six (306) square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under City Survey No. 6 and assessed by the Bandra Municipality in its Ward under Street No. 42 and bounded on or towards the North and East by the land of Gaspar Ghosal on or towards the South by the land of Futermal Surajmal on or towards the West by the Ghodbunder Road.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1920.

RAMJI RAJA KUMBHAR.
Kharry Village, Bandra.
1698

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credit of NAROTAM WAGHJI, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, an Insurance Agent ... Deceased.

SUNDERVAHU, widow of Narotam Waghji, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twentieth day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL
For Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 20th day of May, 1920.
Messrs. PAYNE AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1715

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letter of Administration of the property and Credits of MOTILAL HIRALAL MEHTA, of Bombay Kharadi Hindu Inhabitant a Mehta ... ... Deceased.

CHANDULAL MOTILAL, of Bombay, Kharadi Hindu Inhabitant, lately a Mehta, now unemployed the only son of the said deceased residing at Sindi Gully outside the Fort ... ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twentieth day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 28th day of May, 1920.
Messrs. PAYNE AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1716

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Anusuyabai, widow of Bhalchandra Anna Javle. ... Deceased.

MORESHWER CHINTAMAN JAVLE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Bombay. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twentieth day of May in the Year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 28th day of May, 1920.
Messrs. PAYNE AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1717

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE CORONATION MILLS, LD., a Company limited by shares and registered under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 have contracted to sell to our clients their cotton spinning mill consisting of the lands, more particularly described hereunder, with the buildings, plant and machinery standing or being thereon or therein.

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Haines Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement forty thousand and thirty square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 684, 686, 686, 711, 699, 699, 712, 713 and 713, New Nos. 12682, 12684, 12629 and 12704, New Survey Nos. 2727 and 2728 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward Nos. 1006 and 1007 (1) Haines Road Street Nos. 11 and 12 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Ramchandra Dadaji Mahal and others, on or towards the South partly by Government ground and partly by the property of Ranchordas Pranjiwandas, on or towards the East by the ground belonging to the Bombay Municipality under which run the Toolsey Water Pipes and on or towards the West by Government ground.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1920.

LEO RODRIGUES.
for Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira & Divan,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
1695

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Willannexed being the declaration of the Provident Fund in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. of the property and credits of GOVIND HARI PENDHARKAR, a Shunting Master in the employ of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, Limited, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant of Bombay .....Deceased.

Bai RAMABAI, widow of Govind Hari Pendharkar, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Zaoba's Oart, Thakurdwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-seventh day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 27th day of May, 1920.
Messrs. MANILAL & KHER,
1704 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1151 of 1920.

TAR MAHOMED TYAB, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, on behalf of himself and all other the creditors of AHMED HAJI, NOOR MAHOMED AYUB .....Plaintiff.

vs.

1. AISHABAI, widow of Ahmed Noor Mahomed, residing at Kolsa Moholla, outside the Fort, 2. AYUB ABBA and 3. HALIMABAI, wife of the said Ayub Abba, residing at Ghogari Moholla, outside the Fort and 4 ABU BUCKER TYAB, residing at Kolsa Moholla, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Judge's order dated the 19th day of May, 1920, Notice is hereby given under the provisions of the Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been instituted in this Hon'ble Court by the Plaintiff above named for himself and on behalf of all the creditors of the deceased Ahmed Haji Nur Mahomed Ayub against the abovenamed defendants praying:—

(a) That the estate of the Ahmed may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.
(b) That the amount due to the Plaintiff from the estate of the said Ahmed may be ascertained and declared and the same may be paid to him.
(c) That Mr. N. H. Moos or some other fit and proper person may be appointed [illegible]
(d) That for the purposes aforesaid such directions may be given enquiries made and accounts taken as to this Hon'ble Court may seem just.
(e) That the Plaintiff's costs of this suit may be provided for.

And that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 29th day of June, 1920.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1920.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 7th day of June, 1920.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL and Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1698

Economic & Financial Review.

RAILWAY RATES.

BY "KRISTODAS."

There is a rumour in the air that Railway rates in this country are going to be increased for both for passengers and freight. Only recently there was a rise of about ½ per cent. in the freight on coal. Several of the commercial bodies naturally protested against such an increase in freight on coal which is an essential raw material for our industries. The plea, however, of the Railway Board was that Railway rates were increased in almost all the countries and that efficiency in the working of railways would not be achieved without such an increase. It is true that rates have been increased in different countries to a far higher percentage than what they were in pre-war times. In Germany they have been doubled or trebled. In France they are being doubled. In the United States they have been increased 40 per cent. and an application for a further increase of 30 per cent. is now before the Interstate Commerce Commission. There is no doubt about the fact that the cost of Railway materials has increased tremendously. An increase has been effected and has to be effected in the wages paid to labour, which is growing daily more restless, and the Railways claim that there is no reason why they should not put up their rates just as all the other commercial and industrial concerns have done. This is, however, one side of the shield as far as this country is concerned. If the Railway Board is talking of rights, it must be reminded of its duties also. Railway Companies in this country have come to regard themselves as semi-Government concerns which can afford to be perfectly indifferent, if not contemptuous, towards public opinion. Whether in the matter of convenience to passengers or trade and industry, the Railway companies are habitually showing an apathy, which will not be tolerated in any civilised country where public opinion has got an influence to bear on the Executive Government. In this country public opinion is powerless before the Executive Government as has been our sorry experience on almost all occasions. It is just because of this that the Railway Management and even the Railway Board move and act, as if, there is no law or no Government influence to make them work in deference to public wishes.

PATRONS OR PASSENGERS?

It will serve as an index to show what a huge difference there is in the conduct of Railway Companies in the United States and in this country that passengers in the United States are always styled "patrons" and never as passengers in the contemptuous manner in which this class is dubbed here. It is always our patrons this and patrons that. Not a single convenience is left wanting for these patrons whether of a superior or inferior class. Never has it entered the minds of Railway authorities in the United States to treat their patrons as so many heads of cattle supposed to be without any feelings and sentiments of their own. India, however, is a happy land of tolerance, tolerance of evils and ills of a magnitude which would be incomprehensible in any civilised country. Our countrymen are so used to be treated without any self-respect that it is nothing to them to be driven hither and thither by even the pettiest of Railway menials and to be herded in Railway compartments in a manner which would not be observed even with regard to cattle trucks in Great Britain or America. Any regard for the commonest decency, most ordinary comforts and every ordinary human feelings is conspicuous by its absence. Not only are third class passengers treated like this, but even second, and some times even first class passengers, if they happen to be Indians have to meet and to bear with due meekness (expected of all the subject people) the rough and ready treatment which may be meted out to them. When, therefore, additions in passengers' rates are sought to be introduced, on the plea of such increases having been effected in other countries, one important fact is forgotten, and it is that while travellers in Western Countries get convenience and comforts in proportion to the rates they are called on to pay, our rates, small though they be in comparison with advanced countries, are above all proportion to the conveniences and comforts doled out to passengers.

RAILWAYS AND TRADE.

Nor have the Railway companies achieved Herculean things for the development of indigenous trade and industries. A show was made of some interest on the part of Railway companies in the industrial development, when the Railway Board issued some years back a circular letter to all the Railway Companies asking them to look to the industrial development and to submit returns stating as to what they had achieved in this direction. One should like to know what different Railway companies have been able to do consequent upon the circular letter of the Railway Board. It would be perhaps replied that the war put a severe strain on the resources of Railway companies and that it has been found impossible to replace Railway materials which were trained away to Mesopotamia and Egypt. There is some truth in this but if they are earnest in their efforts, Railway companies even with their present resources, can do much towards meeting with the wishes of the trading and industrial community. If now the freights are proposed to be increased, surely the commercial community will have a right to ask as to whether Railway Companies are prepared to provide them with necessary conveniences in proportion to the increased freights which they will be called upon to pay. The normal goods rates in France, for instance, provide for transit from the consigning to the receiving station and the legal time allowed is one day, on which the goods are received plus one day for each hundred miles travelled plus the day of arrival. This would be considered extraordinary in this country, where for a distance of two hundred miles a period of about ten days or more is required for the transport of articles. There is also a system on the Continent by which consignors can obtain a speedier transport if they pay extra rates for the same. In France this speed of travel is described as that of an ordinary slow passenger say, eighteen miles an hour. In Germany also such special speed rates are double the ordinary rates. Both in France and Germany special concessions are made for perishable produce, which receives speedy service in return for rates intermediate between the ordinary and special rates.

INDIA A COMPETITIVE MARKET.

It was a happy delusion of the British Manufacturers that India was for ever going to be the dumping ground for British exports. It was remarked while the war was going on that the Germans never understood the psychology of the foreign people. What-ever may be their defect in this direction with regard to politics, they have at least never shown this defect with regard to their aggressive commercial and industrial expansion. Reports written by British trade agents emphasise how in all the countries where Germany pushed her wares her manufacturers took the greatest pains in studying the habits and feelings of the people and in pushing their campaign with due regard to these. Mr. Chadwick, the Special Trade Commissioner to Russia, now Trade Commissioner in London, also observes in his Report on Indo-Russian trade, how through this characteristic of theirs German merchants and industrialists were able to capture Russian markets solely to themselves. British articles are much superior to German and Japanese articles, but British manufacturers have always remained insular in their habits and take very little pains to study the feelings and habits of people to whom they were supplying their wares. This is in fact what Mr. Ainscough, Senior Trades Commissioner in India, writes in his article in the "Board of Trade Journal." He feels, and rightly, that India has ceased to be a monopoly for British manufacturers and has come to be a competitive market. America and Japan have taken the place of ex-enemy countries and with a vengeance. In 1913-14 American shipments to India only amounted to just over three million pounds sterling, of which 50 per cent. consisted of mineral oils and the balance principally iron and steel, machinery, hardware and cotton piece-goods. In 1918-19 American shipments stood at nearly eleven million pounds sterling. During the past twelve months a further great increase has been made principally in iron and steel machinery hardware, motor cars and provisions. There is also a prodigious expansion in imports from Japan. This will be seen from the following figures from Japan during the years 1913-14 to 1918-19.

Total values of imports from Japan during the years 1913-14 to 1918-19.

1913-14 ...	£ 3,1878,000	1916-17	£ 8,889,000
1914-15 ...	£ 2,966,000	1917-18	£12,175,000
1915-16 ...	£4,998,000	1918-19	£22,349,000

All these expansions, Mr. Ainscough observes, have come to stay. How have Japan and America managed to secure this hold over Indian markets? By a sheer dint of perseverance, energy and pushfulness. Principal Japanese overseas Banks opened branches in Calcutta and Bombay. Direct lines of steamers were inaugurated between Japan India and all parts of the world. Prominent Japanese merchant houses opened branches in Calcutta and Bombay while commercial travellers and inquiry agents came over in large numbers and every importing merchant in India was provided with price lists, catalogues and offers. Similarly Uncle Sam has stepped in, due to the establishment of a few powerful distributing American firms. The number of American travellers is increasing and a systematic distribution of catalogues and commercial literature of all kinds goes on. Similarly there are improved shipping facilities and the inauguration of a direct monthly service between San Fransisco and Calcutta. India has everything to gain and nothing to lose from this increased competition between America, Japan and Great Britain. It is because of this that it is contended that the policy of Imperial preference is in no wise suitable to this country. We shall be under that system bound to show preference to British Colonies, the treatment of Indians by which is so notorious and from which we have not many commercial advantages to expect. At the same time this preference will cost us customers like America and Japan, the elimination of whose competition will leave the field open for such exploitation as they like by British manufacturers. Future legislative assemblies of India may adopt protective tariffs for the development of indeginous industries, but should never involve themselves in any form of Imperial Zollverin which is being advocated by a certain section of British politicians and British merchants.

DYES AGAIN.

India has to get a portion of the dyes received from Germany by Great Britain under the Reparation Clauses of the Peace Treaty. In fact all the Alizarine dyes and 15 per cent. of non-Alizarine dyes are promised to India. These dyes specially the Alizarine, have it is believed, begun to come to this country and it is said that the distribution work has been assigned to Messrs. Latham Abercrombie & Co. The public knows the scandal which arose at the way in which things were managed when there was an embargo on dyes and the Collector of Customs was the sole authority to give the license for the imports. It was only after a strong agitation by the Indian Merchants' Chamber that a Committee was appointed with the Collector of Customs as chairman, since when, complaints decreased to an appreciable extent. There is no reason why the same procedure of an advisory Committee should not be instituted again and why the work of distribution should be left to one single concern. The class of consumers for these dyes does not comprise only big mill-owners, but even petty dyers and they would find it extremely difficult to get their portion from the firm entrusted with the work of distribution. The only result would be a serious injury to small industries and a heavy loss to the class of petty consumers. It is interesting to learn that the British Dyes and Colours, for which the Government went out of their way to promulgate certain restrictions, do not show any signs of a speedy progress. Mr. Gill, a Member of the Council of the Colour Users' Association and Chairman of the Committee, which recently went to Germany to purchase dye-stuffs for British Users, in a speech at Bradford observed that it had been stated that it would require twenty years before the supply of colours from Great Britain would be satisfactory, but he thought ten years would be a reasonable time! With regard to the work of distribution it is instructive to learn what in the opinion of Mr. Gill should be the best method for distribution. He says definitely that no method of distribution was satisfactory unless approved by the trade. Let the Government here adopt the same method and make the work of distribution satisfactory to the commercial and industrial interests concerned.

CABLE QUOTATION.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, June 11th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		3,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		...
" Sales of East Indian		...
" Imports		...
Mid. American Spot		29.61
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis		75.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	35.35
	Oct.	26.42
	Jan.	23.73
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	29.25
	Oct.	25.30

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool June 11th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
June	...
July	25.12
Aug.	...
Sept.	24.21
Oct.	23.80
Nov.	...
Dec.	...
Jan.	22.56
Feb	...
Mar	...
April	...
May	...

Prices taken at 10.25 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool June 11th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
June.	25.56
July	25.06
Aug.	24.70
Sept.	24.22
Oct.	23.82
Nov.	23.34
Dec.	22.97
Jan.	22 57
Feb.	22 26
Mar.	21.92
April.	21.70
May	21.46

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 11th.

A. G. Bengal Good	11.00
" " Fully Good	11.74
" " Fine	12.25
" No. 1 Oomra Good M. G.	17.00
" " Fully Good M. G.	18.00
" " Fine	18.40
" Broach Good M. G.	20.35
" " Fully Good	20.85
" " Fine	21.35
" Broach Scinde Good	10.52
" " Fully Good	11.67
" " Fine	12.07

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York June 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		9,000
Day's Export to Great Britain		6,000
" " to Continents		1,000
Futures as at New York July		38.40
" " Oct.		35.40
" " Jan.		33. 0+
Spot Cotton; at New York		40 80 Unchgd.
" " Orleans		41.00 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July		3.24— 6
" " Oct.		35.30— 7
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		15 1/4
Demand Bills		3.94.74
Silver Commercial Bars		92
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports		75,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain		17,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent		44,000
Week's Exports to Japan		5,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports		979,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports		980,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June 11th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	7,000
" Forwarded	74,000
" Imports	66,000
" Stock	11,36,000
Actual Weekly Sales	24,000
Water Twist	4/10
Printers Cloth	125

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, June 11th

	Bales
Total in Sight	11,622,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	212,000
East Indian	218,000
American	3,727,000
Other	242,000
Total Sales	24,000
East Indian Sales	500
Total Speculation	...
" Export	...
East Indian Export	...
" " Stock	68,000
" " Forwarded	1,200
" " Export	...
" " Import	7,000
" " Speculation	100
American Afloat	74,000
East Indian Afloat	16,000
Total Afloat	121,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, June 10th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£	£
Total Bullion	116,700,000 Inc.	2,290,000
Public Deposits	19,400,000 Decr.	1,100,000
Other do.	136,000,000 Inc.	9,000,000

The nearest food to mother's milk
NESTLE'S FOOD
A Complete Milk Food
simply add water and boil
Fifty Years of Building Better Babies
NESTLE'S FOOD

FREE

Send us the Coupon or a Post-card and we will gladly send you SAMPLE TIN and booklet on "Feeding and Care of Infants."

Nestle's Food Co.
4 Garstin Place. Calcutta.
Please send me Free your Booklet and Trial Package
Name.....
Address.....
.....

Govt Securities	--	74,600,000 Inc.	7,900,000
Other do.	--	72,800,000 Incr.	1,500,000
Notes and Gold	--	30,500,000 Inc.	1,700,000

The BANK RESERVE is 13% of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 16th

Session 5%	80 1/8
Bar Silver Spot	81 3/8
" 3 months hence	81

Closing Tone of silver:—Indian bazars buying, speculars sold large business. Closer Quiet. Buyers Satisfied.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 16th inst.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " 6 "	7 1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	104/2
Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
" 7 day market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	2/6 1/2
Consols 5%	47
Bengal Paper 5%	99
Indian Stock 5% (Sterling Loan)	87 1/2
Government Securities 3 %	50
Ex. On London at Paris, France	52.0

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£25
Hongkong Bank	£113½
National Bank	£56½

WAR LOANS

London, June 11th.

Funding Loan 4 %	£70
Victory Loan 4 %	£77 1/4
1 %	£96 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 11th.

WHEAT.

Canada Manitoba No—68lbs. Paid	94
Australian—61lbs. Paid	90

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gunerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£41½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship May June Nominal	£35
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship June-July Weak after 8rm.	£41½
Linseed: Argentine, (La Plata) June-July Nearest	£37½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June-July Sellers	£13½
Coria Rapeseed:—June July Nominal	£38
Linsed Calcutta June-July Sellers	..

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£103
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£88½
Copper Braziers	£10?
Yellow Metal	10½
Hard Spelter	£7
Corrugated Sheets	£50½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	85
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	86/6
Do. Do. Kamchi Aug.-Sept. Value	87

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-August Sellers	2/1½
Plantation Fine Latex Crepe June Paid	2/0½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay June 14.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 439½ and declined to Rs. 437½. At this point buyers came out and there was a gradual and steady advance to Rs. 450. The price then declined to Rs 447½ which was the quotation at 3 p.m. slight fluctuations followed and the bazaar closed at Rs. 448. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 446 declined to Rs. 444½, and closed at Rs. 447.

Ready cotton continues quiet.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	Rs	447
Fully Good Bengal	July		221
Fine Oomras	July		175
Good Southerns	June		445
" "	July-Aug.		445

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

14th June 1920.

		Rs
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	225
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug	448
Good M.G. Southerns	July	272

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	...	255	235	210	Ready
M.G. Stad Punjab	...	255	135	210	"
M.G. Oomras No. 2.	320	300	70	...	"
Central P. No. 1	400	375	325	...	"
M.G. Central No. 2.	375	350	300	...	"
M.G. Broach	...	507	497	472	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce into the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th June 1920

Cotton	6 726	Bales
Wheat	18,908	Qwts
Linseed	3 111	"
Rape etc	3,451	"

OIL ENGINES AND MACHINERY FOR SALE.

(JUST ARRIVED.)

100 B. H. P. Ruston C. C. Type, with selfstarter.
50 B. H. P. Ruston C. C. Type with selfstarter.
25 B. H. P. Ruston L. M. X. Crude Oil.
20 B. H. P. Hornsby Crude Oil.
15 B. H. P. Ruston C. C. Type Crude Oil.
15 B. H. P. Bahadur.
10 B. H. P. National O. O. Type Crude Oil.
9 B. H. P. Ruston Hornsby.
15 B. H. P. Siemen's Motor A. C.
10 And 6 feet English Lathe; Milling Machine, Drilling Machines, Power Hammar Pumps, Pulleys, shafings, Pedestals, etc.

APPLY

Eruch D. Engineer & Co.
MACHINERY MART
364, Two Tanks BOMBAY.

Gingellyseed	--	--	424 "
Poppyseed	--	--	270 "
Groundnuts	--	--	340 "
Castorseed	--	--	100 "
Rice	--	--	1,878 "
Myrabollams	--	--	1 982 "
Cottonseed	--	--	2,848 "
Mustrseed	--	--	Nil.
Grain	--	--	7,671 "
Jowar	--	--	314 "
Maize	--	--	Nil.
Barley	--	--	360 "
Bariese	--	--	1,246 "

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET,

Bombay, June 14.

REPORT.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 22/4.

EXCHANGE

T. T. on London 1/10
D. D. on London 1/10 1/8
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/11.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 460
Credit 3 Msd/a Frc. 535.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 132
60 D/st Japan Rs. 125.
American Cross Rate $3.95
Paris Cross Rate Frc. 52.
London Silver Spot D. 50 1/8.
London Silver Forward D. 50.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 67.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64/8.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 80.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8 to 92/8.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent
Bank of Madras 8 per cent

SHARES.

The Market was closed to-day.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday 14th June 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Dunera	China	N F		M M & Co
C/R Olympia	Liverpool	12 6		Graham & Co
D/E Khedivial	Red Sea	10 6		T & Co
F Izumi Maru	Kobe	28-6		O. S. K. Kaisha
G Heron	Bangkok	14-6		P Camp ell
H Nikkai Maru	N F	N F		N Y Kaisha
M Egypt	N F	N F		M M & Co
Offside				
Syria	N F	N F		M M & Co
N Rheinfels	Hull	5 6		Graham & Co
Q Omwara	Shanghai	N F		M & Co
A Nurani	Jeddah	17-6		T Mac oe & Co.
D/E Jeddah	Jeddah	N F		T M & Co.
K Oruba	N F	N F		A I O S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Naderi	Aden	16-6		T M & Co
4 Rabreis	P Gulf	11-6		T & Co
5 Ozarda	N F	N F		M M& Co.
6 Hsia	Bankok	13 6		Campbell & Co.
7 Tenshin Maru	Kobe	15-6		N Y Kaisha
8 Tartar Prince	Antwerp	15-6		T M & Co
9 Morocco	New York	N F		J F & Co
10 Circassia	Liverpool	13 6		W & A G & Co
12 Upada	N F	N F		M M & Co
13 Parpeta	N F	N F		M M & Co
15 Indos	Basion	N F		I P S N Co
16 Assay	London	15-6		M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Clan Robertson	N F	N F		J F & Co
2 Gaursepta	Antwerp	13-6		M M & Co.
3 A T Vasna	N Y	N F		M M & Co.
4 Mor ada	London	24-6		M M & Co
5 Fiskt	London	12-6		T M & Co
6 Nirvana	Karachi	N F		M M & Co
8 Mesopotamia	Calcutta	21 6		J F & Co
8 Hal Fen	Antwerp	N F		M & Co
9 Hongwood	Java	N F		T M & Co
0 Ferrona	Aden	11-6		Wallace & Co
12 City of Exeter	Liverpool	17-6		& Co
3 Karoa	Zanzibar	17-6		M M & Co

FAIR OPPORTUNITY
TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY.
We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.
Send for the complete list NOW
ENGINEER & CO.
BOMBAY. No. 2.

WALFORD AND COMPANY
ROYAL MAIL SERVICES.
7, Council House Street, Calcutta. Nagpur, Jubbulpur, London and Paris

"Piles Ointment"
Piles are not necessarily cured by operation for it is liable to recur. Use my medicine and be cured. It cures all sorts of Piles!—bleeding non-bleeding, internal or external, Price Rs. 2/- per phial, Postage etc As. 4.
Dr. N. K. Das of Chandhi
352, Uppur Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

JUGMOHANDAS RUGNATHDAS & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers,
849-53, Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address: "Somachandi."
Tele. No. 949.
... of goldrefunded always at market rate on return of article bought of us.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar.

THE STANDARD FOR PURITY and EXCELLENCE.

Insist on having ROSE'S.

The Warrior

The Warrior must be powerful to WIN.

Time, Experience and the most severe tests have made our

WARRIOR WRIST WATCHES

gain the Public confidence, Above all the Warrior watch is great value for the money you pay for

It costs only Rs. 25 (Nickel Silver) and is guaranteed for TWO years.

P. S. 515

The Cheapest small size lever wrist watch of reliable quality on the Market—Rs.

Madorina Watch Co. Ltd.

KINGS BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Ask for our latest Illustrated Catalogue

PEARSE & Co.

THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.

Daily Varieties in Dish[illegible]th Choice Wines and Liquor

BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.

BREAD TWICE A DAY.

ICES OF VARIETIES.

TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.

BAR & BILLIARDS.

Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. Army & Navy Contractors.

INDIAN ART JEWELLER Established 1869.

KANJI MALJI JEWELLER.

The first Pioneer and the Founder of this Business in a fashionable style.

Dealer in all sorts of articles of Gold, Silver and Jewellery.

406-408, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

Tele. No. 782.

IF FIDDLESTRINGS "GREW."

SIR J. C. BOSE'S REPLY TO HIS CRITICS.

MEASURING PLANT GROWTH.

The London correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian" writes:—

One of the first tasks Sir Jagadish Bose, the famous Indian scientist, seems to have set himself since his election as a Fellow of the Royal Society last Thursday has been an investigation of the aspersions cast on the value of his work by sceptics. A few days ago, it may be remembered, certain members of the Royal Society objected that plant growth as recorded by the famous crescograph was not growth at all, and that fiddle strings "grew" in the same way.

During his lecture at University College this evening Sir Jadadish Bose explained that he had taken the objection seriously and had conducted similar experiments with fiddle strings. He attached pieces of gut to the crescograph, but could discover no movement in dry air. It had been said," he continued, that the strings must be watered to make them grow. He had watered them, but instead of initiating growth he found that they contracted like pieces of ordinary string.

He had found that carbonic acid increased the rate of growth in plants. Imagine what would happen, he said, if fiddle strings grew in the carbonic-acid charged breath of an audience. In a very short time the strings would grow and become slack and the musical note would become flat. What would happen to the concert? It was true that when a man was suddenly called upon to address a large audience his voice sometimes became very flat. But that was not due to carbonic acid. "It is due to fright," he added, amid laughter.

UNITY OF LIFE.

Much of the lecture covered the same ground as that gone over at the India Office last autumn, and reported in the "Manchester Guardian" at the time. Sir Jagadish Bose has been investigating the activities of plant life for the last twenty years in India. For this purpose he has invented a considerable amount of special apparatus of extreme delicacy for recording by powerful magnification the life movement of plants from birth to death. He has discovered six different ways in which a plant can show its excitations, and he has invented six different recorders by which it can write its life history.

His investigations, the lecturer said, had established the fundamental unity of life—reactions in the plant and in the animal. As we walked about the country we saw before us a vast world of plants, silent and impassive, yet the same environment which profoundly affected us—storm and sunshine, the warmth of summer and the frost of winter, life and death—played on them also.

There was nothing in the nervous impulses of the highest animal which had not been foreshadowed in plant life. The plant world was affected by its environment in the most extraordinary way. Should the same stimulus of light produce a diametrically opposite effect a seed bursts. One part of the plant (the root) strikes downwards. The stem pushes its way up to the sun. It would seem there was no law which governed the movement of stem and roots, though he had been trying to discover the reason for this phenomenon.

On the growth of plants depends the world's food supply. What are the things which make a plant grow faster? The lecturer showed a series of magnified crescographic records illustrating successive records of growth, at intervals of one second, the effect of temperature—normal rate of growth, retarded rate under cold and enhanced rate under warmth,—the stimulating effect of poisons when administered in regulated doses, and the effect of chliroform and ether, which sends a plant into a condition of temporary insensibility like an ordinary human being.

WHEN PLANTS GO TO SLEEP.

Did the plant have regular periods of natural sleep like ourselves, the lecturer asked? The only way of finding out was by the invention of a special clockwork apparatus to find out whether the plant remained awake day and night. He exhibited the clockwork record. It began at five in the afternoon, when the plant was full of life. At midnight it showed signs of sleepiness. By six in the morning it was apparently fast asleep and remained so for three hours.

Its efforts to get up almost reminded one of a human being after a late night. It made several attempts, growing always in force, till noon, by which time it seemed to have regained its normal life.

Speaking of the heart throbs which he had found in each part of certain Indian plants, the lecturer said a time came when the plant was cut, when the throbbing activities of life ceased. He found that, ordinarily speaking, when a leaf of a delicate plant was cut off the march of death took about twelve hours. He had been trying to find out what it was that stopped this machinery of the heart beat which resulted in death. Up to the present he had succeeded in arresting the death march from twelve hours by twelve days.

Some days we should probably be able to find out the mystery of life and the mystery of death, also "some day!" he concluded "not yet!"

RUSH OF NEW POPULATION IN LONDON.

THE LAND BOOM.

There is a bigger rush of new population to London at the present time than to any city in any "boom" period in the known history of the world. Many of the newcomers mean to settle down and stay writes a correspondent in the "Daily Mail."

We hear much of the American invasion. It bids fair to be rivalled by the Oriental invasion, the Dominions invasion, and the coming of the Continentals.

The reasons for this rush are many. London has, since the war, become the focus of the world. It is here that the fate of nations is now settled. If you have a new crusade to launch, a new religion to preach, an ancient nation to save from tyranny, or a reform to advocate, London is the starting place.

New York City thought a year ago that she had wrested our financial and commercial supremacy from us; New York has since learned her mistake. Paris retains her charm; but men believe that the clouds are gathering there and the storm may burst. In London the social barometer marks "set fair."

Business men from over-seas are pouring in because they realise that London to-day is the world's "boom" city. There is, for example, more land speculation going on here at present than in the wildest Western city at the height of the wildest Western boom.

One man, only a few days ago, was offered £200,000 profit on a single real estate deal in West London, and refused it. Fortunes are being made here overnight. The rises in value are not all illusory, either. If the present rush means anything, it means that within ten years London will be a city of ten million people. That will automatically send central site value up by at least 50 per cent.

It is now possible for Asiatics to come here in big numbers for the first time in their history. London has for two centuries been the Mecca of the East, but poverty made the Oriental view it from afar. Thanks to the war, the economic position of Asia has been transformed. Eight hundred million people have found their wages and prices trebled almost in a day and their products in overwhelming demand.

This is one of the most vitally important events in recent history. One of its secondary results has been to enable large numbers of Asiatics to come to their dream city, London. We shall have an Oriental Quarter here, as San Francisco and Victoria have; the poor Oriental who accompanies the rich will settle among us and the Chinese servant will be a familiar figure.

The Americans are coming here for varied reasons, some for pleasure, some to escape prohibition, some to be near the graves of their sons who fell in the war. American business men have discovered that almost the only way to tackle trade in Europe is to start by esablishing an English branch with financial and administrative headquarters in London.

The holiday-makers are coming from the ends of the world by their scores of thousands, because the world has discovered that London to-day is the most delightful city on earth. Other cities charm on the surface but disappoint beneath. But men of East and West alike find that the more they know of London the better they love it. Nowhere can one find such varied interests to absorb one.

London is supreme again, Mistress of the World. The coming of the great army of new settlers among us is going to make certain profound changes in our lives and great differences in the external aspect of London What some of these changes will probably be must be a matter for separate description.

SITE FOR NEW BENGAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

It may be remembered that the Bengal Government appointed a representative Committee to advise on the selection of a site for the new provincial legislative council chamber. The committee suggested that the area lying between the Town Hall and the Eden Gardens was the site most suitable in every respect for this purpose. The Governor-in-Council after careful consideration has decided to accept the committee's recommendation. The Government of India's sanction having been obtained to the appropriation of the site selected, preparation of the necessary plans and specification for the erection of this site of buildings required for the accommondation of the reformed provincial legislative council will now be proceeded with.

In reply to a telegram to His Majesty the King Emperor from the Governor of Madras on the occasion of His Majest's birthday His Excellency has received the following gracious message:—"I heartily thank the citizens of the Madras Presidency for their loyal message and good wishes on my birthday which I much appreciate". (A. P.)

Child is Constipated! Bilious! Look at Tongue.

Hurry, Mother! Remove poisons from little stomach, liver and bowels with "California Syrup of Figs."

No matter what ails your child, a gentle, thorough laxative should always be the first treatment given.

If your little one is out-of-sorts, half-sick, isn't resting, eating and acting naturally—look Mother! see if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that its little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste. When cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad or has stomach-ache, diarrhœa, sore throat, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food, and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

Mothers can rest easy after giving this harmless "fruit laxative," because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and they dearly love its pleasant taste. Full directions for babies, children of all ages, and for grown-ups printed on bottle. Remember name "California."

CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS

NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE.

Remember imitations are sometimes substituted, so look and see that your bottle bears the name of the "California Fig Syrup Company." All leading chemists and bazaars sell "California Syrup of Figs," in two sizes.

Now on sale everywhere!

Messrs. Benger's Food Ltd. are able to announce that supplies of Benger's Food should now be readily obtainable throughout India and the Far East.

Should any consumer find difficulty in obtaining Benger's Food, communications addressed to Benger's Food Ltd., Manchester, England, will receive prompt attention.

BENGER'S Food

is for INFANTS, INVALIDS and the AGED.

During 35 years' use by the Medical Profession, it has fulfilled every claim made for it.

Booklet and full particulars post free from:

BENGER'S FOOD LTD. MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

Branch Offices: NEW YORK (U.S.A.)—90, Beekman Street. SYDNEY (N.S.W.)—117, Pitt Street.

b2541

New Waterproofs

New Overcoats— Smart and Stylish—

It is an admitted *fact* that the New Waterproof Overcoats which

K. C. Marroll

189-91 HORNBY ROAD BOMBAY

Sells at Rs 10 to Rs 15

Cannot be had elsewhere in India even at Rs 15 to Rs 20

Monsoons are fast approaching everybody are buying our Overcoats everybody perfectly satisfied — What about you?

at Rs 10 to Rs 15 each

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

Prices in England, 1/3 and 3/-

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

ARE YOU **IN INDIA** ARE YOU

Then by means of the renowned Bhargava's

HEALTH of INDIA
India's Leading Salt

You can always keep yourself in condition, healthy, hearty, full of life, free from all stomach troubles and disorders and also from the most serious diseases due to the impurity of Bood. This Salt is prepared from the pure Indian vegetables and herbs and can be used with the utmost confidence for the

CLIMATE of INDIA

'Health of India' is a certain and absolutely safe cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Heartburn, Headache, Stomach Disorders, Impure Blood, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Cholera, Loss of Appetite, Cough, and Asthuma, General Debility and Monthly Disorders peculiar to Females.

Price Rs. 5 per bottle of 700 doses.
" " 1 " 100 "
Hundreds have Already Tried—
WHY NOT YOU?
Order from:

Manager,
HEALTH OF INDIA' OFFICE,
BENARES CITY.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN,
is the exquisite work turned out by
Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS
at 483-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay
where beautiful jewellery of artistic design of gold, silver, diamonds, etc. have been universally praised.
MUFFSSIL COUNTER ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

ACHES.
IN THE BONES
No doubt it is rheumatism which has its first effects on the bones. There is a remedy of course, and it is our best suggestion for quick relief. Try
Oman's
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Get a package to-day
Rs. 1-4-0 by post free
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO
19 Sk. Memon St., Market, BOMBAY

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PROF. AMES'.
Electro-Tonic Pearls
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, indigestions for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 30 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 60 Pearls, Rs. 2-8-0.
V. P. charges Annas Four Extra.
SOLE AGENTS,
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina, Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.
Price List Free.
Amirchand & Son,
[General Shaw. Merchants]
LAHORE.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

B. A. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following is the complete list of successful candidates in the examination for the degree of B.A.:—

FIRST CLASS HONOURS.

Nos. 9, 30, 62, 100, 195, 210, 258, 267, 275, 278, 357, 602, 650, 663, 679, 681, 723.

SECOND CLASS HONOURS.

Nos. 2, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 29, 31, 32, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 48, 50, 52, 53, 57, 63, 64, 69, 72, 76, 78, 80, 85, 89, 91, 94, 99, 182, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 206, 207, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 215, 216, 217, 219, 239, 241, 250, 251, 253, 256, 261, 262, 265, 268, 271, 272, 277, 282, 283, 285, 300, 301, 305, 306, 307, 309, 314, 318, 322, 325, 327, 340, 341, 347, 359, 359, 363, 365, 366, 368, 370, 603, 604, 605, 608, 611, 644, 646, 650, 653, 654, 656, 659, 661, 664, 668, 673, 674, 675, 680, 682, 702, 703, 721, 724, 725, 726, 729, 730, 735, 735, 736, 737, 739, 740, 741, 743, 744, 748, 750, 751, 753, 754, 755, 756, 758, 763, 764, 765, 833, 834, 835, 845, 847, 854, 859, 864, 880, 947, 980, 981, 982, 986, 988, 990, 992.

PASS.

Nos. 1, 10, 14, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 27, 33, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 54, 56, 58, 59, 61, 66, 68, 73, 74, 75, 82, 84, 86, 88, 92, 97, 98, 101, 102, 104, 106, 107, 108, 109, 113, 115, 117, 122, 123, 124, 125, 128, 129, 130, 133, 136, 138, 139, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 150, 152, 153, 154, 157, 158, 159, 160, 165, 165, 169, 171, 173, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 183, 184, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 214, 216, 220, 222, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 238, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 249, 254, 255, 260, 264, 269, 281, 291, 292, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 302, 303, 304, 310, 312, 317, 319, 321, 323, 326, 329, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 337, 338, 343, 344, 345, 346, 350, 351, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 361, 362, 367, 369, 371, 372, 373, 374, 377, 379, 383, 385, 390, 392, 393, 399, 401, 404, 406, 416, 422, 424, 427, 429, 430, 432, 434, 438, 439, 440, 440, 442, 451, 458, 460, 463, 467, 468, 470, 471, 472, 475, 476, 477, 479, 480, 481, 484, 485, 491, 492, 495, 500, 501, 509, 510, 514, 517, 519, 521, 522, 527, 529, 532, 533, 534, 535, 540, 549, 553, 554, 555, 556, 560, 561, 562, 564, 565, 566, 568, 569, 570, 573, 576, 577, 579, 585, 586, 588, 593, 595, 598, 599, 602, 606, 609, 610, 612, 613, 614, 616, 617, 619, 620, 623, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 636, 638, 639, 640, 657, 662, 665, 666, 667, 670, 671, 683, 684, 686, 687, 688, 691, 692, 696, 698, 700, 705, 706, 707, 709, 710, 711, 712, 714, 715, 716, 717, 719, 722, 731, 732, 734, 742, 743, 744, 746, 749, 752, 767, 768, 771, 773, 774, 777, 778, 786, 787, 789, 790, 795, 796, 799, 800, 802, 804, 805, 812, 814, 819, 820, 822, 823, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 845, 846, 849, 850, 853, 856, 862, 864, 867, 871, 872, 873, 874, 878, 879, 891, 893, 898, 899, 901, 902, 907, 908, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 929, 932, 934, 937, 941, 946, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 966, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 976, 979, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 994, 995, 996 997 999, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1009, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1042, 1045, 1047, 1048, 1050, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1057, 1060.

Scholarships and Prizes have been awarded as under:—

The Ellis Scholarship.—To No. 9.
The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship.—To No. 267.
The James Taylor Prize.—To No. 357.
The Bhau Daji Prize.—To No. 62.
The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship.—To No. 679.
The Cobden Club Medal.—To No. 309.
The Perozshaw Merwanji Jijibhai Scholarship.—To No. 245.
The Gangadas Rangildas Scholarship.—To No. 258.
The Pragji Thackersey Mooljl Science Scholarship (in Arts).—To No. 655.

N. P. R. E. CORPS.

WOMEN AND SANITATION.

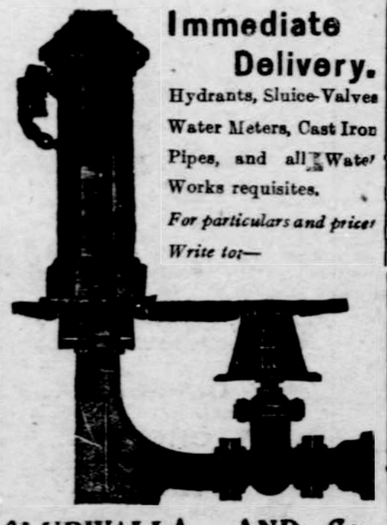
Under the auspices of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps, there was a big gathering of ladies and gentlemen on Saturday evening in the Vanita Vishram Hall, about 200 Gujarathi Hindu ladies being present. Owing to unavoidable circumstances Mrs. Tapibai Shivgirji could not attend and in her absence Mrs. Taravathi Maneklal Premchand was unanimously voted to the chair.

Mr. Jhabwalla delivered an interesting and instructive lecture in Gujarathi on "How to avoid disease?" The lecture was patiently heard by the audience. The pictures shown through Magic Lantern were very informing and the audience took delight in them.

After the lecture was over, Dr. Mrs. Hilla Banaji Batliboi appealed to the audience in a few words to extend their co-operation towards this movement. She brought to the notice of the ladies the splendid service the members of the Corps did for the poor in the last influenza epidemic. She impressed upon the audience the urgent need of lady workers to improve especially the conditions of the poor women in the mill areas. She expressed a hope that with the assistance of Mrs. Mangala Motilal F. Premchand, Mrs. Gulabbai Makanji Mehta and Mrs. Sangvi, the Corps would be able to procure more zealous lady workers. She appealed to the audience for funds to carry out the objects of the Corps broadly.

The Chairman, Mrs. Taravathi Maneklal Premchand, spoke in suitable words about the interesting lecture delivered by Mr. Jhabwalla and said that the Corps had been doing a great service to the public in organising such lectures with Magic Lantern exhibition. This work, said Mrs. Taravathi, properly speaking, ought to have been carried out by the Municipality. She said that she was sure that the conditions of the poor would be greatly improved by this method of work.

Mrs. Mangala Motilal Premchand thanked the Chairman on behalf of the Corps in suitable terms for having presided over the occasion, and the lecturer, Mr. Jhabwalla, was also thanked.



Immediate Delivery.
Hydrants, Sluice-Valves
Water Meters, Cast Iron
Pipes, and all Water
Works requisites.
For particulars and prices
Write to—

CLUBWALLA AND Co.,
40, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

PUNJAB TRAGEDY.

LABOUR ATTITUDE.

FIRM STAND EXPECTED.

"The Hindu" publishes the following cable from its special correspondent:—

London, June 9.—I was in the House of Commons when news came late in the afternoon of the postponement of Thursday's debate. The reason given was the debate may prejudice General Dyer's case which is now before the Army Committee. The Labour whips considered the plea reasonable and yielded on condition that Free Liberals consent, which they did I found several members were ready with speeches and were greatly perturbed. Others were anxious to have the whole thing over and expressed disappointment I hear the debate will take place next week by when the Army Council may have decided.

I fear that the view is too optimistic. If it is postponed still another week the debate will occur when Labour is in conference at Scarborough. An important Labour member said his party will fight such a decision but if persisted in they will still not forsake India and some of them somehow will attend. Mr. Wedgwood is back from Hungary and is fully prepared for the debate.

The Labour case will most likely be opened by Mr. Spoor. Mr. Wedgwood will follow. Mr. Clynes will wind up for the party. Mr. Neil Maclean is likely to intervene and probably also Commander Kenworthy.

I have every reason to believe that Labour will take a firm staud and ask the Governor-General's recall, Sir M. O'Dwyer's impeachment, the trial of General Dyer and others implicated and also demand that all persons sentenced by martial law authorities and now in jail or in the Adamans be tried by ordinary courts and amnestied and the Punjab leaders given a full opportunity clear to themselves before an ordinary tribunal and also reparation for all sufferers. Labour will also ask for the repeal of Rowlatt and all other repressive measures. It will also demand that the Governor-General's ordinance-making power be strictly limited and the Executive in regard to law and order not left in a condition again to plunge India into similiar troubles. Several Labour members have thus talked to Mr. St. Nihal Singh who has been much in the lobby and has in the London and the provincial press called for similar action. Some Free Liberals are also expected to take a fairly strong line of action.

Mr. Patel and the Congress Committee are in touch with some members. They have held one public meeting and are preparing for provincial meetings.

The postponement of the debate means Sir M. O'Dwyer's defence printed in this morning's papers has fallen flat despite the careful calculation about the publication at the psychological moment.

THE MAHOMEDAN DECISION.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The Khilafat meeting at Allahabad has unanimously reaffirmed the principle of non-co-operation and appointed an executive committee to lay down and enforce a detailed programme. This meeting was preceded by a joint Hindu-Mahomedan meeting at which Hindu leaders were invited to give their views. Mrs. Besant, the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviyaji, the Hon'bles Dr. Sapru, Motilal Nehru, Chintamani and others were present at the meeting. It was a wise step on the part of the Khilafat Committee to invite Hindus representing all shades of thought to give them the benefit of their advice. Mrs. Besant and Dr. Sapru strongly dissuaded the Mahomedans present from the policy of non-co operation. The other Hindu speaker made non-committal speeches. Whilst the other Hindu speakers approved of the principle of non-co-operation in theory, they saw many practical difficulties and they feared also complications arising from Mahomedans welcoming an Afghan invasion of India. The Mahomedan speakers gave the fullest and frankest assurances that they would fight to a man any invader who wanted to conquer India, but they were equally frank in asserting that any invasion from without undertaken with a view to uphold the prestige of Islam and to vindicate justice would have their full sympathy if not their actual support. It is easy enough to understand and justify the Hindu caution. It is difficult to resist the Mahomedans position. In my opinion, the best way to prevent India from becoming the battle ground between the forces of Islam and those of the English is for Hindus to make non-co-operation a complete and immediate success, and I have little doubt that if the Mahomedans remain true to their declared intention and are able to exercise self-restraint, and make sacrifices the Hindus will "play the game" and join them in the campaign of non-cooperation. I feel equally certain that the Hindus will not assist Mahomedans in promoting or bringing about an armed conflict between the British Government and their allies, and Afghanistan. British forces are too well organised to admit of any successful invasion of the Indian frontier. The only way, therefore, the Mahomedans can carry on an effective struggle on behalf of the honour of Islam, is to take up non-cooperation in real earnest. It will not only be completely effective if it is adopted by the people on an extensive scale, but it will also provide full scope for individual conscience. If I cannot bear an injustice done by an individual or a corporation, and if I am directly or indirectly instrumental in upholding that individual or corporation I must answer for it before my Maker, but I have done all it is humanly possible for me to do consistently with the moral code that refuses to injure even the wrongdoer, if I cease to support the injustice in the manner described above. In applying therefore such a great force there should be no haste, there should be no temper shown. Non-cooperation must be and remain absolutely a voluntary effort. The whole thing then, depends upon Mahomedans themselves. If they will but help themselves Hindu help will come and the Government great and mighty though it is, will have to bend before this irresistible force. No Government can possibly withstand the bloodless opposition of a whole nation.

CURRENCY POLICY.

A HOUSE OF CARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Currency Committee's Report in which they recommended the change of India's standard unit is full of specious arguments to justify the wrong they were proposing to do to India and one of the principal arguments on which they have laid great emphasis was the need of saving India from "inconvertibility." They told us that there was an enormous demand for silver, that silver was bound to remain very high for many years that, in every event, it could not fall below Re. 1 per oz. on account of the Pitmann Act, etc., etc., and then told us that therefore only a 2s. gold rate could save us.

Hardly has the ink been dry on this Report when all this fine house of cards has fallen to the ground. I have already pointed out on a previous occasion that it was foolish to base our plans on the Pitmann Act as it was likely to share the fate of the Bland and Sherman Acts as soon as the Republican party came to power. But we have not had to wait even for the Republican party. While the regime that passed the Pitmann Act is still in power, we find silver in New York down to 85 and the American Treasury trying to get round its obligations under the Pitmann Act, by, as Messrs. Montagu tell us, laying down very stringent regulation as to what silver would be considered as of American origin.

So much for the Pitmann Act and the New York market. What do we see in London? Notwithstanding all the talk of a famine of silver for years, we find silver a drug in the market within six months of the issue of the Report. This was inevitable sooner or later, because the power of China and India to buy silver depended on their continuing to have very favourable balances and their balances would be less and less favourable as commodity prices declined. How rapidly the change can occur we have seen in the past two months when in spite of purchases by the Indian bazar, the silver market has collapsed owing to China turning a seller instead of a buyer.

Now what I wish to ask is this. One of the most important arguments in favour of the change to 2s. has fallen to the ground. In fact silver at 45 sterling is really at 36d. gold. In other words there will again be very considerable profit on the coining of rupee even at the old ratio of Rs. 15 to the sovereign.

This so called Currency Committee had not a single sound currency argument in favour of the change it proposed. It made the most of the argument of convertibility although its members must have been quite well aware that true convertibility cannot be into tokens. The Government put this most harmful recommendation of the Committee immediately into effect in most indecent haste. Perhaps they were afraid lest something should happen to markets to bring their house of cards to the ground. But, most unfortunately for them both this collapse in silver has come far quicker than they might have reckoned on. What pretext have they now for continuing that 2s. rate? If they were sincere in their professions of anxiety to maintain convertibility, here is their chance. Are they buying any silver for coinage now? If convertibility is so essential they ought to seize this opportunity when China is out of the market.

Also, what are they going to do about the rate for the rupee? Are they going to stick to the new rate? If so why?

One of the funniest conclusions of this wonderful Committee of experts was as follows:—

"If contrary to expectation, a great and rapid fall in world prices were to take place, and if the costs of production in India, fail to adjust themselves with equal rapidity to the lower level of prices, then it might be necessary to consider the problem afresh."

They evidently thought that a standard of value was a thing that could be moved up and down to suit the exigencies of different states of trade. They would never have dared to suggest such a thing for England, but India is evidently fair game for currency experiments. However what I want to emphasis in this. Deflation has begun and will shortly go much further. How is India to rapidly adjust its costs of production to the lower level of prices? It is by cutting down wages? Does any one think this feasible? If not is it not time to cry halt before we proceed further in the direction of the change in our standard unit.—Yours, etc.

B. F. MADON.

Bombay, June 14.

BANGLORE RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 14

Entries for the Bangalore races are more satisfactory than in previous year and there are several owners who have entered in recent years for the first time for Bangalore races, among them being the Maharajah of Patiala, Sirdar Dayal Singh Chhachis, Mr. Newman Sanders, Major Goldie, Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad and Mr. W. J. Souter. Sporting events during the race week in July include a dog show in the Residency grounds.

B·S·A
BICYCLES
"Perfect in Every Part"

WHEN you look at the famous Three Guns trade mark on a B.S.A. Bicycle, remember it is something more than an ordinary transfer. Behind it is the B.S.A. reputation known throughout the world for highest quality, material and workmanship. The B.S.A. Trade Mark is a guarantee that the bicycle has been submitted to a rigorous test before leaving the B.S.A. Works, and is up to the high standard which has been maintained by B.S.A. Productions for over 60 years. For comfort, reliability and long service, follow the example of thousands of satisfied cyclists, and insist on seeing the B.S.A. Trade Mark on the bicycle you select.

B.S.A. Bicycle Catalogue
FREE ON REQUEST.
The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. . . . . Bombay

B.S.A. MOTOR BICYCLES
FOR SOLO AND SIDECAR.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF JUNE, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43
SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

391-20—Payne and Co., Mulraj Khatav v. Nakhubhai Kalubhai and anr, Amarchand and M, Dikshit M & Co.

403-20—Malvi M R & Co., Kedarnath Gambhirchand Maheshri v. Sakrabhai Motilal, Motichand and D.

2262-19—Merwanji K & Co., Shivlal Radhakissan a firm v. Virchand Vakatram a firm, Mehta D & L.

700-20—Mer K & Co., Heptoola Allibhai & anr v. Abdul Hoosein Hassanally Khambath, Smetham B & Co.

FOR TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

255-19—Purnanand & Co., Ratilal Lalobhai a firm v. Asher & Co., a firm, N C Dalal Ch 13-3-20.

LONG CAUSES.

1279-18—G B Pandya, Rajaram Vithal v. Tar Mahomed Haji Ali Mahomed, Manecklal & K.

2710-19—Ard H D & Co., The Central India Spg Wg & Manf Co. Ltd. v. The G I P. Ry Co., Little & Co.

2512-19—Un P & P, Hassam Premji v. Jerbai widow & ors, Jeh M & S, Pandia & Co.

587-19—Capt & V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Sankirlal Shivprasad a firm, Ard H D & Co.

2438-19—Malvi M R & Co., Kissondas Gokuldas a firm v. Sobharam Mangalji & anr, Bhimji & Co.

888-19—Rust & Gin, Mahadeo Devram v. Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri & ors, D J Mantri.

852-19—Mulla & M, Rhamisa Haji Jan Mahomed v. Messrs. Elias Haji Oomer & Co. a firm, Moti & Devi.

2806-19—Mulji & Tha, Ambalal Nanalal a firm v. Shantilal Balubhai a firm, Smitham B & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SETALVAD

In the Division Court No. 53.
ITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

682-19—Jehangir G & B, Hurgowandas Vithaldas v. Manibai widow, Little & Co., Part heard.

SHORT CAUSES.

811-20—Mer K & Co., Mahomedally K Jethabhai v. Abdulla Noor Mahomed Dossa & anr, Ard H D & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

644-19—Edgelow G W & Co., Currimbhoy and Co. a firm v. Virchand Dalcharam a firm, Hiralal Th & Co.

3663-19—Bhaishanker K & G, Kassam Devji v. Mahomed Hoosein Yoosufalli and anr, Raghuvaya N & Co.

1712-18—Ardeshir H D & Co., Aspandiar Gooderzee Meherban v. Rhodabux Gooderzee Mehebhan and ors, Mulla & M.

1128-19—Bhai K & G, Sankalchand Maganlal v. Maganlal Dulabhai Desai, Daphtary F & D.

1190-17—Khunderao L & M, Bai Samrathai widow v. Ebrahim Saleji, Khandwala and Co.

615-19—Mavi M R & Co., Harnandrai Kalchand a firm v. Radakisson Atmaram a firm, Madhowji K & Ch.

843-18—N C Dalal, Jiwanlal Ujamsey & Co. a firm v. Manishanker Kashiram Dave, Mulla and M.

3675-19—Bhai K & Gir, Kantilal Hiralal a firm v. Virchand Vakatram a firm, Mehta D & L.

3703-19—Bhai K & Gir, Kanji Pradhan a firm v. Karsondas Pitambardas a firm, N C Dalal.

279-20—Shroff & V, Shrinath Dwarkanath Valavlo v. Ratilal Chaganlal Purbas & Co.

Your Baby's Early Days
Baby's natural food is mother's milk: if he cannot get this you must give him food which is practically identical with mother's milk. Only so can you keep Baby well and happy.
The 'Allenburys' Foods provide exactly what Baby needs to make him strong and healthy during the first critical months.
The **'Allenburys' Foods**
Make Baby Happy and Strong.
MILK FOOD No. 1 - From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 - From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards
Obtainable of all Chemists
ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London

NEW INDIA Writes:

"We have had the curiosity to test the predictions (in the 'Peeps into the Future') and must admit that in the case in which we were specially interested, they not only came true, but were uniform no matter who made the test." "Peeps into the Future" is everybody's every-day book. An astrologer in moments of anxiety and suspense. Everybody may consult the book—no horoscope or date of birth necessary. Price ONE RUPEE. Apply to:—

TATA MYSTIC ASTRAL STUDIOS,
P. O. Chodavaram, Vizag. Dt.
1533

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Tenth Annual General Meeting of the policyholders of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) and the Twelfth General Meeting of the Shareholders at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Registered Office 67, Apollo Street, Fort.

Annual general meeting of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3-4, Medows Street, 6 p.m.

Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association Meeting Marwadi Bazaar at noon.

Standing Committee Meeting 5-10 p.m.

University students' meeting, Arya Bhuvan's Hall, Sandhurst Road, 5-30 p.m.

Mr. R. H. Ritter's lecture on "Sidelights on Siberia" Y.M.C.A., Central, 9 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 17.

Parthostno Disoe; Bank Holiday.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. New Hindu C. C.

FRIDAY, June 18.

Ramjan Id; Bank Holiday.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana V. New Hindu C. C.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.	9-0	21-

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail ...	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20*
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Past Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

*Note.—The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

At to-day's Students Meeting, Dr. Row will preside.

NON-WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce announce that the Port Office, Bombay, has declared Saturday the 12th June 1920 to be a Non Weather Working Day in the Stream.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB

By kind permission of Col. J. S. McNeill V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13 G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell; at to-day.

A SEASON TICKET FOUND.

A second class season ticket (No. 23650) from Churchgate Station to Bandra and back was found lying at Churchgate Station entrance. The holder of the ticket may write to Mr. G. S. Raghavan, "The Bombay Chronicle" for it.

FULL WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce announce that Saturday 12th June 1920 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

"SIDELIGHTSON SIBERIA."

To-night at the Central Y.M.C.A., Wodehouse Road, Mr. Ritte, Army Y.M.C.A., Secretary with the Chinese Expeditionary Forces, will give some "Sidelights one Siberia." The Chair will be taken at 9 p.m by Mr. J. J. McConnell, General Secretary.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The total mortality in the City of Bombay was 103 on Sunday as against 139 on the corresponding day of last year and 99 in 1918. There were 2 attacks from cholera, 1 death from small-pox and 1 attack and 1 death from influenza and pneumonia.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June, 14.

The market to-day opened fairly steady. There was no improvement in coal section very little interest being taken in these shares. There was rather more doing in jute and prices ruled firm to dearer with a fair amount of business going through in Kammarhatty. In miscellaneous section there was a fairly large turnover in paper and cotton shares. Sugar shares were quiet with an easier tendency. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakur 47-8; Ghusick 25-4; New Kessurgarh 23.4; New Tetturya 14.4; Sendra 83-8.

Jute:—Alliance 755; Auckland 407-8; Barnagore 184; Century 12.12; Craig 2 prem.; Empire 90-8; Fort William 500; Fort Gloster 995; Howrah 46-8 s.l.; Kamarhatty 1,041.8 s.l.; Kankinarrah 818; Kelvin 1,150; s.l.; Kinnison 1,156; Khardah 600; Lawrence 420 s.l.; Lansdowne 460; Lothian 525; Nuddea 91; Reliance 49 and (pref.) 104.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Sugar 10-12; Albion Tannery 9; Bengal Paper 127; British India Corporation 13.4; British India Tobacco 10-4; British Ceylon Corporation 17-12; Bandman Varieties 19; Clive Jute (deb) 85-8; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 12.12; Dunbar Cotton 672; Empire Jute (deb.) 93; Frank Ross (Calcutta) 13-4; Fertilizers Ltd. 5-4; Hume Pipe 16.8; Hatirkool Oil 12-12; Indian Iron and Steel (new) 8 prem.; and (old) 5 prem.; Karnani Industrial Bank 2-10 prem.; Kluang Rubber 9; Keshoram Cotton 16-14 x.d.; Kumardhubi Engineering 30.4; Lansdowne Jute (deb.) 96; McKenzie and Co., 12.4; Mohini Mills 0-4 prem.; Marshall Sons (India) 12-4; Mymensingh Shairab Bazar Railway (guaranteed) 62; Northbrook Jute (deb.) 92; Pioneer Sugar 19-4; Titaghur Paper 495.8; Standard Flour 2-8 prem.; Union Jute (deb.) 86; Ivan Jones 15; Tata Industrial Bank 35.8 prem.

Government three and half per cent. papers were quoted at Rs. 50 and small lots were done at Rs. 59-8. War Bonds (short loans) 99.12; 1925 at 99.8; and 1928 at 100-8 per cent.

NEW COUNCIL HALL.

CORPORATION AND GOVERNMENT.

The Corporation met yesterday after a month's holiday, and the attendance was not very good. There are large arrears of work,—five agenda have still to be disposed of. Even the February agenda has not been finished.

The President congratulated Mr. Cowasji Jehangir on his getting the title of C.I.E., and said as Government intended using the Town Hall for the purpose of the Legislative Council they intended appointing a small committee to consider the question, and the Corporation was asked to send four representatives. But as the Corporation could only meet yesterday afternoon, the President replied it was not possible to do so. Government replied that in that case it was unnecessary to consult the members. The Corporation decided to consider the matter as soon as possible.

On the Corporation meeting yesterday, the President said it was his very happy duty to congratulate Mr. Cowasji Jehangir on the high distinction of C. I. E. conferred by the Government on him. Every one was aware of the services he had rendered to the city and the honour was well deserved. They wished him long life and happiness and still higher honours..

NEW COUNCIL HALL.

The President then read out a letter which he had received from the Government saying that the Governor-in-Council wished to make use of the Town Hall for the purpose of holding the Provincial Council meeting and he proposed having a meeting to consider the question. He, therefore, suggested the names of the President, Mr. Mirza, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. H. P. Gorrie. The committee would meet on the morning of 14th. To this the President has replied that he had no authority to appoint representatives of the Corporation ,and that only the Corporation could do so. But as there was no meeting of the Corporation before the afternoon of the 14th he would attend the conference as a private citizen, and would also, inform Mr. Mirza accordingly. He added Mr. Gorrie, was not a member of the Corporation at present. To this the Government replied that it was not necessary to consult the Corporation at all in the matter.

Dr. N. H. E Sukhia said the Corporation had been ignored in the matter and it was a regrettable thing. He thought they should place their opinion on the record about the whole correspondence.

OFFICIALLY OR INFORMALLY?

The President said the matter was not placed before them officially, but only informally.

Dr. Sukhia requested the President to ask the Commissioner for urgency.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said the letter from the Government was read by the President in his official capacity and he had answered it In his official capacity. They would recognise it was an urgent matter, and it was before the Corporation.

Mr M. M. Kamdar said the President had already placed it before the Corporation, and there was no getting out of it.

The President said it was not placed officially.

Mr. Jehangir Petit thought the matter was before the Corporation, whether it was on the agenda or not.

The Commissioner said he was consulted in the matter by the President and he had advised him as per the reply of the President. It was not an important matter, and the Government were actuated by the most friendly motives in writng the letter.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala moved that the subject matter be postponed till the next meeting, and that the corespondence might be circulated among the members in the meantime.

Dr. Sukhia said it was the desire of the Corporation that urgency on the matter should be asked and he asked the Commissioner to make a request accordingly.

The President was of the opinion that the matter should be postponed.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik was of the opinion that the matter should be postponed.

Dr. M. C. Javle said as soon as the matter was placed before the Corporation it became their property. Besides the gentlemen chosen did not represent the people at all.

The President then asked the Commissioner to make a request for urgency.

The Commissioner said he did not agree that the matter should be discussed there and then; but as it was the desire of the Corporation he asked for urgency.

The motion for urgency was there put to vote and as only 22 voted for and there was not the requisite three-fourths majority, the permission was not granted.

CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar moved:

That the Corporation desires to impress upon those concerned that in supplying water the domestic and sanitary needs of the citizens of Bombay should have preference and precedence over the requirements of factories, mills, railways, Port Trust and other bodies.

That the Commissioner be requested to report within a month.

(a) The quantity of water supplied per month from 1st January 1920 to 31st May 1920 to factories, Government buildings, road watering, railways, Port Trust, suburbs, miscellaneous and total water supply.

(b) Whether any and, if so how much, reduction was made in point of quantity and time in supplying water to factories, Government buildings, railways, Port Trust, suburbs and miscellaneous since the Commissioner discovered that there may be a shortage of water available for the city and a subsequent reduction of the supply to the public.

(c) Whether on the occasions when the available water is considered insufficient for the needs of the city it is possible to reduce (and if so to what extent) the supply of water to the bodies and concerns enumerated above.

Mr. A. G. Fuzla seconded and the motion was passed.

A number of formal items were disposed of before adjourning the meeting to Wednesday next.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

ADDRESS TO PRINCE OF WALES.

L. L. D. TO BE CONFERRED ON LORD SINHA.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held yesterday at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall the Hon. Justice Sir Chimanlal H. Setelwad presiding, when on the motion of Mr. H. J. Bhabha the budget estimates of the University for the year 1920-21, prepared by the Board of Accounts, were approved and passed.

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar then moved:—"That a loyal address of welcome be given to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his arrival in India at a special Convocation to be held for the purpose and that the Syndicate be requested to prepare a suitable Address to His Royal Highness."

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar said His Royal Highness was visiting India to inaugurate the Reform Scheme and as the Universities played a great part in preparing the country for that stage of responsible Government, it was in the fitness of things that His Royal Highness should be presented with a loyal Address by this University.

Seconded by Dr. N. A. F. Moos, the motion was adopted.

LL. D. FOR LORD SINHA.

Dr. A. G. Veigas moved:—

That the Senate are of opinion that the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws be conferred on the Right Honourable Lord Sinha of Raipur, K.C., P.C., on the ground that he is, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree.

Dr. Viegas said three years ago the University had the privilege of conferring the highest degree that it could confer, on the great patriot, the late Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji. By bestowing this degree on Lord Sinha they would pay him the same compliment that they had paid to Dadabhoy Nowroji. In the bestowal of that high gift the Bombay University always exercised the most judicious discremination that the recipient should have attained a unique distinction in the sphere of scholarship before being considered worthy of the honour. The whole country was justly proud of Lord Sinha and such a unique and distinguished career as his richly deserved the highest honour that was in the power of the Senate to confer and he hoped all the members of the Senate will agree with him that the bestowal of this degree would be quite in the fitness of things.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye seconded the proposition which was adopted.

AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES.

The Senate then considered an application, dated the 22nd January, 1920, from the Principal, Sarvajanik College, Surat, for an extension of the affiliation of the College to the standard of the B. A. degree, and the report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate to make the local inquiry prescribed by the Indian Universities Act.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye moved:—

That the Senate record their opinion that the Sarvajanik College, Surat, be affiliated to the University as a first grade Arts College for the purposes of the Pass Examination for the B. A. Degree in English, Sanskrit, Persian, History and Economics, Philosophy, and Mathematics (on condition that an additional M. A. in Mathematics is appointed on the staff) and for the Honours Examination in Sanskrit and History and Economics only subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The affiliation should be granted for a period of four years from the 20th of June, 1920, and the College should be inspected again for further affiliation in 1923.24.

(2) The numbers in the various classes should be subject to the maximum limits as follow:—

First Year Class 200 Junior B. A. Class 60.

Intermediate Arts Class 100 Senior B. A Class 75.

Mr. Paranjpye said the Committee appointed by the Syndicate went closely into all details regarding the staff, buildings and equipment of the college and as a result of that inspection the Committee had come to the conclusion that the college was eminently fitted for being recognized in the manner he suggested.

The resolution on being seconded by Dr. Moos was carried.

Consideration was then given to an application, dated the 27th February, 1920, from the Director of Public Instruction, for the affiliation of the Karnatak College, Dharwar, as a full grade College teaching up to the standard of the B. A. Degree, and the report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate to make the local inquiry prescribed by the Indian Universities Act.

The Honourable Principal R. P. Paranjpye moved:—

That the Senate record their opinion that the Karnatak College, Dharwar, be affiliated to the University as a first grade Arts College for a period of five years from the 20th of June 1920, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That the College be authorised to admit students as follows:—

First Year Class 200 Junior B. A. Class 65.

Intermediate Arts Class 120 Senior B. A. Class 65.

(2) That the College be permitted to present students in the B. A. Examination for both Pass and Honours Degrees in the optional subjects, English, Mathematics, History and Economics, and Sanskrit, and for the Pass Degree only in Philosophy and Persian.

Mr. Paranjpye said this College was started about three years ago, as a second grade College in a temporary building and until last year this College was the only institution for higher education in the whole of Karnatak and the people themselves made great sacrifices to make it a success. Upto now the only difficulty experienced by the College was the provision of a suitable building. Now however, a building was lying vacant and with a very few changes that building could be made fit to hold a very large Arts College.

Seconded by Mr. Bhate, the proposition was agreed to.

MANKAR MEDAL AND SCHOLARSHIP.

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar then moved:—

That, as recommended by the Syndicate, the offer of 5½ per cent. War Bonds (1928) of face of value of Rs. 10,000 from Mrs. Laxumibai Shamrao Mankar and Mr. Shamrao Dinanath Mankar for the foundation of a Gold Medal and a Scholarship in memory of their son and daughter, the late Mr. Dinanath Shamrao Mankar, L.E.E., and the late Miss Sokaribai Shamrao Mankar, B. A., be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate and that the following regulations, which have been approved by the donors, be adopted for the utilization of the proceeds of the Endowment:—

1. A Gold Medal, to be designated "The Dinanath S. Mankar Gold Medal," shall be awarded annually by the Syndicate to the candidate, male or female,, who passes the School Leaving Examination for the purposes of Matriculation with the highest total of marks from among the candidates sent up by any registered school in the town and island of Bombay on condition that the recipient prosecutes his or her studies at any college affiliated to the University for a period of at least one academic year.

2. In the event of the successful candidate failing to comply with the condition laid down in the preceding regulation, the Medal shall be awarded on the same condition to the next best candidate belonging to a registered school in the town and island of Bombay.

3. A Scholarship, to be designated "The Miss Sokaribai S. Mankar Scholarship," of the value of Rs. 300 per annum and tenable for a period of one year, shall be awarded annually by the Syndicate to the candidate who passes the Examination from the Degree of M. A. with the highest total of marks from among the female candidates.

4. Failing a successful candidate under regulation 3, the Scholarship shall be awarded to the candidate who passes the Final Examination for the Degrees of M. P., B. S. held at the end of the academic year with the second highest total of marks from among the female candidates.

5. Failing a qualified candidate under either regulation 3 or regulation 4, the Scholarship shall be awarded to the candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of B. A. with Honours with the highest percentage of marks in the total from among the female candidates.

6. The first award of the Medal and the Scholarship will be made in the year 1921.

7. The stipends of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly in arrears on bills to be drawn by the Scholar.

8. The annual income of the Endowment shall be subject to a deduction of 5 per cent. payable to the General Fund of the University.

9. Any surplus which may arise in connection with this Endowment from any cause whatsoever shall be allowed to accumulate until it amounts to Rs. 500, when it shall be added to the principal and used for increasing the value of the Scholarship.

10. These rules and regulations shall be subject to such alteration, addition or amendment as the Senate may deem necessary and as may be consistent with, and such as to carry out, the object of the Endowment."

Mr. H. F. Bhabha moved the following amendment to the above motion:—

That all words following 'That' be omitted and the following words substituted:—

"That the offer of 5½ per cent. War Bonds (1928) of the face value of Rs. 10,000 from Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Mankar be accepted, if the conditions of award as given in the proposed regulations are reversed, that is to say, the gold medal is given to the candidate for whom a scholarship is proposed, and a scholarship is given to the candidate for whom the gold medal is proposed, the regulations being revised accordingly."

On being put to vote the original motion was carried and Mr. Bhabha lost his amendment.

POST GRADUATE LECTURES.

Dr. R. N. Ranina moved:—

"That the Senate approve of the addition of Urdu, Kanarese, Medicine (including Pathology) and Surgery (including Opthalmology) to the list of subjects fixed for post-graduate lectures subject to the proviso that unless there are at least three students anxious to take any courts, lectures will not be delivered and the lectureship will lapse for the year."

Dr. Nadgir seconded the motion which was carried.

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar then brought forward a proposal requiring candidates for the First Fear and Intermediate Arts Examinations to pass in English Composition as a distinct subject.

The proposal after it was duly seconded, was carried.

Mr. S. C. Shahani moved:—

"That Regulation 33 of the B. A. Degree Regulations (page 2 of the Addenda and Corrigenda, Calendar for 1919-20) as amended by resolution 5 of the meeting had on the 29th November 1919 and the amendment of Principal V. G. Apte carried at the same meeting be further amended by the addition of the word "Poona" in line 2; and the words "of word "Poona" in line 2; and the words of such candidates who pass the written test" after the word "examinations" in the last but one line of the said Resolution."

The motion was agreed to and then the meeting was adjourned till to-day at 5-45 p.m.

The following letter has been received from the General Officer Commanding the army of the Black Sea through the Adjutant-General in India:—

I have the honour to inform you that cases containing equipment for the Indian Y. M. C. A. centres have now been received and distributed to various Indian centres in this force. I should be glad if you would convey to her Excellency Lady Willingdon, the women of Madras, Honorary Secretary of Indian Comforts for Troops Fund and Indian National Council of Y. M. C. A. my grateful thanks and those of Indian troops under my command. (A.P.)

THE COTTON MARKET.

A SURVEY.

(From a Correspondent.)

June 13.

This year's output is estimated to be much less than the prewar one. This is one of the results of the great war. Cotton is a cheap labour crop. The war has changed the conditions of life. The cost of living has gone up considerably. It has affected the cost of labour. The price of fertilisers has increased considerably. The cost of growing cotton has thus necessarily increased very much and this increase in cost will be a great factor in reducing the quantity of the cotton grown. It will not be paying to increase the cotton growing area, in spite of the fact that the price of cotton has gone up. There will be very little chance of the prewar quantity being reached except in exceptionally good years. The price of cotton is not, however, so high as it should be under these circumstances. This is owing to the last year's carry over which is estimated to be pretty heavy. This carryover is, however, only a temporary factor and it cannot affect the price of cotton for any considerable time. And it is also possible that the last year's carryover may not be so great as it is supposed to be. Then the rather unsettled condition of Europe is another depressing factor. But it is also of a temporary character. At present there is not that great Continental demand which used to be a factor in prewar times. With the settlement of the industrial and political conditions in the Continent, especially in Germany this factor also will chaonge. There is bound to be a very great demand for cotton as the economic conditions settle down. Cotton will be required for many new industries and there will most probably be a shortage of cotton. The supply may not be able to keep pace with the demand and the price of cotton may rise abnormally high when such conditions occur. The International Cotton Congress which met at Zurich on the 11th instant was alive to this danger of a world shortage of cotton. It emphasised the point that a considerable extension of the cotton plantation was necessary and expressed the hope that the British and other Governments concerned would actively promote the development of plantations.

FOREIGN.—The foreign markets have been fluctuating on unfavourable weather reports. The American market has risen 100 points in spot cotton and 74 points in October position, during the last week. The Liverpool market has advanced 72 points in spots and 55 points in July position. But there is no prospect of very high prices in the near future as the actual trade position has not improved very much.

LOCAL.—The Local market, during the last week, as usual, remained fluctuating in sympathy with the foreign markets. F. G. M. G. Broach, July delivery fluctuated between fluctuating on unfavourable weather of Rs. 442 as compared to the average of the last week which was Rs. 432. This rise is due to short covering and to purchases by some exporters on reports of heavy fall in silver market. The present quotation for silver is about 46d. per ounce, i.e. about sh1 6d per rupee but the banks' quotations remain the same at about sh2 a rupee. The improvement in exchange is very encouraging. Just at present, as the conditions in Japan are very unpromising. The crisis still exists in Japan and the Japanese spinners have decided to curtail production by 30 per cent. So Japan will not be an active buyer for some time to come. Now the chief buyers are the European shippers who require the better grades of Sind American and Nagpur Cotton and the local mills which buy all kinds of stapled varieties.

The arrivals in Bombay continue on a large scale. The arrivals in Bombay during the week amount to 61,788 bales while the total arrivals from September 1st, 1919, amount to 31,21,951 bales as against 20,21,517 bales for the same period last year. Most of the arrivals are of the lower grades, and are a drag on the market being almost unsaleable. But there is a good demand for stapled cotton. There is a scarcity of tenderable Broach cotton and this combined with the Poomrate which is much higher than the ruling rates, has been keeping for Broach steady. It would then seem profitable to buy Broach at every decline and to dispose of the other kinds at every rise of the market.

Ready Quotations:—

The approximate ready quotations for the various kinds of cotton are the following:—

Sind American Rs. 425/525.

Broach Rs. 325/360.

Berar Rs. 340/380.

Moglai Rs. 230/300.

Bengal Rs. 200/240.

Khandesh Rs. 170/200.

A BULSAR HON. MAGISTRATE CONGRATULATED.

(From a Correspondent.)

BULSAR, June 14.

An interesting function took place at Bulsar, on Sunday evening in the Jain Upaghraya, under the auspices of the Bulsar Jain Hitwardhaka Mandal, Mr. Lallubhai Dipchand Jhaveri presiding when Mr. Virchand Govindji Kothari on his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the District and a Municipal Councilor of Bulsar was congratulated. The Chairman after a few congratulatory remarks presented to Mr. Kothari an address on behalf of the Bulsar Jain Hitwardhak Sabha, which was read by Mr. Nagindas Virchand Mr. Nagindas Virchand also spoke on the occasion.

Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, who was then called upon to speak did so.

Mr. Kothari then thanked the Jain Hitwardhak Sabha for the honor done to him and assured the audience that he would work in the interest of the people.

After his concluding speech Mr. Lallubhai distributed prizes to some young boys and girls and the proceedings terminated.

TO-DAY'S REVERSE COUNCIL SALES.

The rates at which Reverse Councils will be sold to-day, will be as follows:—

For Immediate Telegraphic Transfers 2s. 5d. per rupee.

For Deferred Telegraphic Transfers 2s. 5 11/16d. per rupee.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University to-day at 5.45 p.m., when the debate on the question of the introduction of the Vernaculars in the curriculum of the B. A. Examination will be resumed.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 14.

S S Rotenfels Taylor, Abadan.
S S Shwedagon, Gentles, Rangoon.
S S Bamora, Hall, Basreh.
S S Dorrington Court, Burcham Port Said.
S S Nairanj, Geddie, Aden.
S S Kashmir, Butler, London.

The following vessels obtaoined their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Helios, Brand n, Bangkok.
S S Ferrara, Himslez, Bangkok.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Heim, for Bangkok.
Steamer Ozarda for Rangoon
Steamer Chakdina for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Dorringia Court, for Basra, etc.

S S Rotenfels:—The W. and A. Graham Coy's steamer Rotenfels, 3591 tons, Captain A. Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a general cargo.

S S Shwedagon:—The Shaw Wallace Coy's steamer Shwedagon, 1999 tons, Captain A. E. Gentles, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Kashmir:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer Kashmir, 5580 tons, Captain G. E. Butler, arrived n harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, a general cargo and 128 passengers.

WEATHER REPORT

S S Rotenfels, which arrived here from Abadan, weather experienced during the voyage, Sea Cyclonic.

S S Shwedagon, which arrived here from Rangoon, weather experienced during the voyage fine weather to Galle strong westerly wind high sea, from Cochin violent squalls heavy sea vessel labouring, heavily vind W. S. W.

S S Ozarda which arrived here from Rangoon, weather experienced during the voyage Bay of Bengal fine from Galle, strong S. W. wind and high sea.

S S Kashmir, which arrived here from London weather experienced during the voyage, light S. W. wind in Gulf of Aden, strong monsoon to longitude 55°E. and moderate monsoon to Bombay.

IMPORTS.

S S Lovalty from Marseilles. Agents.—The Scindia Steam N Co:—3000pkges tiles; 40020 cases tiles; 800 cases red tiles; 2000 pkges hexagonal tiles; 480cratas square tiles; 2885 bags almonds; 232 bags seeds; 115 bags dry roots 260 cases cotton embroideries; 281 cases cotton tissues; 15 bales cotton tissues; 75 cases common wine; 25 cases electric machy; 50 cases vermouth; 10 cases brassware; 10 cases medicinal drugs; 23 cases olive oil; 1345 slates marble; 489 crts marble; 60107No. marble tiles.

S S Karagola from Durban Agent. M M. & Co:—50 cases wine; 113 bags coffee; 3 cases paper; 16 bales cotton prints; 693 bags Colombo roots; 720 tusks ivory; 507 bags cloved; 324 bdles cloves; 395 bales cotton, 42 cases gum copal; 14 bales p. goods

S S Parvati from Cannanore Agents East India S N Co:—1042 bags cocoanuts; 300 bags pepper; 200 bags copras. W

S S Kumari Hami from Calicut Agents East India Steam N Co:—2230 bags cocoanuts; 330 bags copra; 185 bags pepper; 75 bags fresh ginger. WW

S S Hellious from Aden Agent F E Campbell & Co:—7 cases cigarettes; 3 bales B twist; 21 bales hides; 13 bags gum Arabic; 27pkgs gum Arabic; 6 bags old brass; 50 pkges gum insense; 38 bl gum myrrh.

EXPORTS.

June 14.

S S Circasia for Liverpool:—125 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 98 bales cottin, Patel Bros.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—55 cwts gum kathira, H. H. Lari and Co. 86 cwts. linseed straw, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Exeter for Liverpool:—400 bales cotton, T. Jeevandas; 80 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 450 cwts turmeric E. Mohamed and Sons, 450 cwt. turmeric, G. H. Esmail.

S S Rheinfels for Hull:—83 cwts. linseed straw, Ralli Bros.; 3200 cwts. cotton seed, A. Durst.

S S Dorrington Court for Middlesbrough:—4000 tons, manganese ore, M. B. Kaisha; 600 tons, mangnese ore, W. and A Graham and Co.; 2500 tons, mangnese ore, The Central India Ring Co.; 400 tons mangnese ore, S. Syndicate Ltd.

S S Batrana for Antwerp:—112 bales cotton Palli Bros.; 4001 cwts rape seed, Strauss and Co.

S S Tartar Prince for Antwerp:—2 cases rapeseed, K. H Gayani and Co; 50 bales rapeseed Ellis, H. C. Kothia; 100 bales rapeseed K. Visram and Co.

S S Tartar Prince for Hamburg:—3 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

S S Gairsappe for Antwerp:—4000 cwt bow meal, E. C Nanjee.

S S Gairsappe for Humberg:—1204 lbs. cardamoins, 105 lbs. cardamoms seeds, D. B. Khan and Co.

S S Morocco for New York.

S S Siam Maru for Yokohama:—100 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Siam Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, M Motilal & Co.

S S Siam Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, S Nathubhai & Co; 300 bales cotton, C Bomanji & Co.

S S Tenin Maru for Yakachi:—600 bales cotton, 328 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

S S Tensin Maru for Yokohama:—600 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

S S Tensin Maru for Hongkong:—100 cwt buffalo pukes, N Jesraj; 200 bales cotton yarn, M B Kaisha.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong:—330 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 80 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David & Co.

PROPOSALS FOR REDUCING ARMY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 15.

According to the military correspondent of the "Sunday Times" sweeping proposals for the reduction of the strength of the army are being officially considered. It is hoped that the changes will be introduced during the present financial year. It is expected that at least three cavalry regiments and several battalions of infantry will be disbanded. It is urged that in view of the development of aviation machine-guns and tanks, fewer infantry are now required for foreign service.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Wagner A. C. Motors—½ H. P. to 50 H.P.
Both D. C. Motors—½ H. P. to 15 H. P.
Rectifiers, Fuses, etc.
SOLE LOCAL AGENT.
P. V. S. IENGAR.
Elec. Engineer.
65, Apollo Street, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE,
99, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Expert preparation as for the last nineteen years both personal and through post, for High Commercial Accountancy, Banking, and Secretarial appointments or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditors' Diploma Examination, a speciality.
PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

INSURE,
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATES GLASS,
with the
GENERAL [Accident Fire & Life
ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
23-24, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

[ESTABLISHED 1882
THE BOMBAY TILE MART.
Gulamali Gulamhusein & Co.
21 Bank St. Fort, Bombay.
Telegrams: "Imami."
Telephone 1324, 2507.
FLOORING, DADO & STABLE TILES
METALLIC CEILINGS, MARBLES.
[CEMENTS
Just received
ARTISTIC SMALL STATUES.

AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR
SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS
DYEING FACTORIES. TANNERIES. LEATHER WORKS.
Send us your after-war orders now and leave the rest to us.
We are importers & stockists of.
Chemicals of all kinds
Colours and Dyestuffs,
Sizing Stores,
Tanning Materials,
Leather Goods for Textile purposes,
Bobbins and Shuttles,
Paper—Craft, Packing and Casing.
N. BHUTA & CO.
3, HAMMAM STREET,
Telephone No. 1689. Tele. Add, Bhutaco. "BOMBAY

NEVER TOO LATE TO CONSULT
NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
F.I.A.A. (London), F.INC.C.A.,
On any point regarding
EXCESS PROFITS DUTY
INCOME TAX
OR
SUPER TAX.
It will prove most helpful to you as it has been to so many.
Offices:
FORT, HOMJI STREET,
Hanuman Building.
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2560.

The French Car of unsurpassed reputation
THE PEUGEOT
Foremost in the Field of
MOTOR RACING.
Coming Shortly
Book your orders early.
THE
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD:
Lansdowne Rd., Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 3-4, Medows Street, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1920, instead of on the 5th instant, as previously notified.

By order of the Board,
K. T. ANKLESARIA,
General Manager.

Bombay, 4th June, 1920.

RECENT large shipments received enable us to supply or undertake to set very large quantities of white, dark blue and belfum jet black marble tiles, English Ornamental flooring Tiles, white GLAZED FLOOR and DADO TILES and rough mosaic pavement in flowery or geometrical designs with ornamental border.
Estimates, pricelists and designcards all free.
Personal visit solicited.
Apply:—
F. MURAGLIA & CO.
14, Fort Street, Frere Road,
BOMBAY.

Just Out (2nd Edition)
GUIDE TO
INCOME-TAX, SUPER-TAX AND EXCESS PROFITS DUTY
WITH FULL TEXT OF THE ACTS.
The only clear, concise and complete work on the subject, by
J. R. BATLIBOI, F.S.A.A.
OF BATLIBOI & PUROHIT
Incorporated Accountant; Vice-Principal and Professor of Accounting at Davar's College of Commerce for the last 12 years; Professional Auditor and Bombay University Examiner.
Sold by all Bombay Book-sellers
PRICE Rs. 4/-

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, June 15, 1920.

THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

There is justification for the complaint that, owing to the shape that the scheme of Indian constitutional reform has been given, the changes proposed in the Central Government and Legislature have not received adequate attention. This is unfortunate though inevitable in the circumstances. If, however, it was intended—as it was—to maintain the position and authority of the Government of India intact by diverting the political energies of the country almost exclusively in provincial channels, that intention is likely only partially to be fulfilled. The authors of the reform scheme, the Selborne Committee and Parliament have overlooked the common experience that men feel little interest in institutions which are closed to them. The indignant protests that are being raised in the provinces against the Meston Committee's proposals for filling the coffers of the Government of India, are a portent. Some of these proposals—especially those affecting this Presidency and Madras—are grotesquely arbitrary and unjust. But the point here is that the Government of India are tacitly regarded in the provinces as an interloper whose demands upon provincial resources ought to be subjected to the most rigorous scrutiny. The schemes of reform formulated by Indian political bodies, before and since the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme was published, avoided the mistake of leaving the Government of India out of their scope, thus ensuring for the needs of that Government willing and cheerful sacrifice on the part of the provinces. The Government of India will, we think, have very soon to realise that in their own interests they ought to conform to the principles of responsibility to a Legislature largely elected by the people.

It cannot be said that the constitution proposed by the Government of India for the Imperial Legislature is such as to render it an effective exponent of Indian opinion. The first Chamber, the Legislative Assembly as it is to be called, is to consist of one hundred and forty-three, exclusive of ex-officio, members, of whom one hundred and two are to be elected by various constituencies. A small country like the United Kingdom has about six times as many members in the House of Commons. Several of our provinces will have only a few dozen members less in their Legislative Councils. A popular Chamber of the Indian Legislature, which consists of less than four hundred members, cannot afford adequate representation to the two hundred and twenty millions of the population of British India. The Council of State, the Second Chamber of the Imperial Legislature, is to consist of sixty members only, of whom not more than thirty-three are to be elected. It is evident that the Imperial Legislature proposed for British India will, from the numerical point of view, fall far short of the requirements of a popular legislature. When we turn to the constituencies proposed for these two parts of the Imperial Legislature, this fundamental defect of the reform scheme is further accentuated. The Southborough Committee were not able to devise a satisfactory scheme of direct election for these Chambers, and had proposed that the elected members of the provincial Legislative Councils should, to begin with, furnish the electorates for them. The Government of India, however, were strongly of opinion that there should be direct election to the Imperial as well as the Provincial Legislatures, and the Selborne Committee agreed in this view. We cannot help thinking that the constituencies proposed by the Government of India are not likely to return to the Imperial Legislature members who would more truly or effectively represent the people than the elected members of the Provincial Legislative Councils would have done. There has been far too much of juggling with words, such as "responsibility" "direct electorates" and so on,—to the detriment of popular interests. The Provincial electorates are by no means perfect but they are, as compared with those prepared for the Imperial Legislature, far less haphazard and arbitrary. No doubt, the haste in which the Imperial constituencies had to be devised, is partially responsible for the glaring defects in the proposals. This was to a certain extent unavoidable, but not so the secrecy in which they were framed.

For the Indian Legislative Assembly, the payment of income-tax or land revenue is the qualification proposed for an elector. This means the non-enfranchisement of a very large class of persons who are able to exercise the right of voting intelligently, but who do not come under either of the two categories. The special constituencies for the Indian Legislative Assembly are, in Bombay, big landholders, merchants, and mill-owners. The University has no representation. The Council of State, as compared with the Indian Legislative Assembly, has comparatively a more varied electorate. In addition to holding of land and payment of income-tax—qualifications which give undue advantage to wealth—there are other qualifications recognised which are likely to bring a considerable body of educated and trained electors into the constituencies. Past or present membership of a Legislative Council, past or present tenure of office on a local authority, past and present membership of University Senates, the tenure of office in a co-operative banking society and the holding of the literary titles of Mahamahopadhyaya and Shams-ul-Ulma, are other qualifications of electors to the Council of State. It should be added that the rules for Bombay do not include the qualification relating to office in co-operative banks. We do not expect any radical changes are likely to be made in these proposals, but we think that, at least, the inclusion of members, past and present, of municipalities and Local Boards among the electors for the Indian Legislative Assembly will, without radically altering the Government of India scheme, be a great improvement upon it.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Gandhi has not been too soon in sounding a note of warning against a hasty acceptance of the South African Government's scheme of voluntary repatriation, for, as will be seen from a cable which comes from Capetown, the Union Government, without waiting to publish the interim report of the Asiatic Commission and thus affording the South African Indian community an opportunity of weighing the merits of the scheme of repatriation which the report recommends, are in a hurry to put it into operation. We are told that an official has been specially appointed in connection with the scheme and that the existing restrictions would be partially relaxed with a view to facilitating the repatriation of Indians. The Government have not seen their way to publish the interim report and the public is still in the dark as to the conditions of repatriation. The report ought to be published forthwith and subjected to public criticism, both in South Africa and in this country, before the Union Government proceed to take any action on its recommendations. If the scheme involves the least idea of compulsion or prejudices the right of domicile, it will never be acceptable to our countrymen in South Africa and Indian public opinion here also will be bitterly opposed to it. Indians who have been domiciled in South Africa can never agree to any forfeiture of their right of domicile, for they are as much citizens of the Union as the members of any other race, white or black, inhabiting the Colonies. It is being suggested in certain interested quarters in South Africa that a large body of Indians are anxious to leave the country for good. But, so far as we can see, there is no such inclination on the part of the vast majority of Indians resident there. Many of them are, of course, anxious to pay visits to India, their mother-country, from time to time, but there is no great anxiety on the part of the community as a whole or even of any considerable section of it, to leave the country for good and settle down in India. There may be a few individuals, who, being tired and disgusted with the treatment accorded to themselves and to their countrymen by the Whites, are anxious to shake the dust of the colony from their feet. To such, of course, facilities to return to India, such as a free passage, and, if necessary, some monetary compensation also, may be given. To such a form of voluntary repatriation, few Indians will object, but it must be strictly understood that no undue persuasion or any other element of compulsion is involved in it.

The Asiatic Commission has finished its labours, rather too abruptly, it seems, for it did not find time to hear the evidence of the delegates of the Durban Committee of the South African National Indian Congress. The attitude of the Commission, throughout its sittings, has, on the whole, been far from friendly to the Indian cause and we do not expect the findings of the Commission, constituted as it was, to be favourable to Indians. But we do expect the Union Government to give the fullest publicity to these findings and to invite the frankest criticism of it from the Indian community before embarking on legislative or other action. In the present circumstances of the Empire it would be the height of unwisdom for any colonial statesmen or peoples to goad Indians into further bitterness of feeling. Whether it hurts the sensibilities of White races or not, India will never agree to, and will never tolerate in future, any treatment of her people abroad, which is not on a par with that accorded to the nationals of other members of the British "Commonwealth." India has not shed her blood unstintingly during the war to forego her inalienable rights for which she has struggled for several decades. If the new status she has acquired as a member of the League of Nations has any meaning, she is determined to insist that she should be treated on a footing of equality with other members of the League and that her sons abroad, whether in the British Colonies or outside them, should be accorded the treatment which other nations and colonies expect India to accord to theirs.

As we pointed out on a previous occasion, Indians in South Africa did not go there as interlopers or cosmopolitan adventurers. They went there, in the first instance, at the invitation of the Natal Government, to develop the country and colonise and settle there. One of the witnesses before the Commission, Mr. P. S. Iyer, made this point very clear and he quoted in support of his statement an important proclamation issued by His Majesty's Government in 1843 to the effect that

"there shall not be in the eye of the law any distinction or disqualification whatever founded upon mere distinction of colour, origin, language or creed, but that the protection of the law in letter and in substance shall be extended to all alike."

Like our own Magna Charta, the Queen's Proclamation, this charter of liberties of the South African Indians, has remained all these years a mere "scrap of paper" and its terms have been more honoured in their breach than in their observance. What have His Majesty's Government to say to the solemn pledge given in 1843? They can still redeem it, by bringing home to the colonial statesmen the unconstitutional character of their present anti-Indian policy. Will they have the courage and rectitude to do so? As for South African Indians, the way before them is clear. They cannot, will never, acquiesce in the forfeiture of their inalienable rights of domicile in South Africa and their countrymen here should be prepared to lend them all possible support in their righteous struggle. Otherwise, Indians will never deserve to be freemen either in their own country or abroad.

Notes of the Day.

Unedifying.

The squabble between Britain and France over the oil-fields of Mosul, while the mandate for Mesopotamia has yet to be ratified by the League of Nations, must appear to the outside world a most unedifying spectacle, especially as these contestants for the spoils are still not tired of declaring from the house-tops their entirely altruistic motives in seeking the mandates for the territories wrested from the Turkish Empire. If these squabbles are continued in the unseemly manner they are being conducted in both the countries, they are sure to poison the springs of friendship between the two countries or rather between the two Governments, as, really speaking, the people as such both of Great Britain and France have little to do and less to profit by them. That so far back as 1916 an arrangement should have been come to between Britain and France, to share the spoils of Mesopotamia, when Turkey had been laid low, shows how long and how far secret diplomacy has been at work to secure the ends in view. It is rather strange that M. Clemenceau and his supporters should now try to go beyond the terms of the pact then arrived at. It may be that the oil-resources of Mosul have turned out to be more valuable than anticipated, but in view of the concessions made by Britain in the matter of Syria and the readiness shown to part with 25 per cent. of the oil output of Mesopotamia, France has no real cause to complain. The outburst in the French Chamber, therefore, is not at all justified by the circumstances. But, in all these Anglo-French squabbles, where do the people of Mesopotamia come in, for whose benefit, we are being told, the country is to be developed?

U. S. Presidential Election.

The campaign for nominations to the forthcoming Presidential Election in the United States has been in full swing but it has been difficult to sort the issues as well as the prospects of the candidates in view of the keen struggle which has been agitating America both in domestic politics and in Foreign affairs. The two principal parties—the Republicans with their leaders, General Wood, formerly Chief of the Staff of the American Army; Mr. Hoover, once the Food Controller; Mr. Lowden, the Governor of Illinois; Senator Hirain Johnson, ex-Governor of California and Mr. Coolidge, Governor of Massachussetts; and the Democrats, led by President Wilson and Mr. Palmer, the Attorney-General of notorious fame, have fought strenuously over the Treaty of Versailles with the result that American ratification of the Treaty has been withheld. And now this fight is centring round the Presidential electin, with a renewed bitterness on both sides accompanied by much beating of drums, tub-thumping, and flag-wagging. It is expected that in the choice of the Democratic candidate, President Wilson will support Mr. Palmer, whose reactionary regime during the last months of the war, was marked by the perpetration of colossal injustice against so-called "Red" suspects on trumpery charges of sedition and enemy connection,—which afforded a fitting commentary on the implications of a Republic whose Government is in the control of the financial interests. The programme of the Democrats is simple. They ask for the Treaty with some modifications. The Republican Convention has been holding its sitting in Chicago, issuing its manifesto and debating the selection of its nominee to the Presidential election. The result of the fourth ballot has been a close fight between Governor Lowden and General Wood securing the selection of the latter amidst scenes of tumultuous excitement. The issue between the two parties, now begins to assume definite shape. In the programme issued by the Republican Convention the President is condemned outright for his foreign policy as being "unconstitutional and dictatorial." Senator Root's formula is accepted concerning the League of Nations providing "for a new agreement with other nations including a tribunal for the settlement of international disputes," and the Senate is congratulated on its refusal to ratify the Treaty.

Peace with Russia.

An interim report of the British Labour Delegation has called out in unmistakable language for a halt to the policy of blockading Russia and encouraging armed intervention against Bolshevik territories. The terrible conditions prevailing in that country, the lack of food and the spread of frightful epidemics, have been traced to the cruel and insensate policy of the Allies of seeking to starve Russia into submission. The Labour Delegation demands the unconditional recognition of the Soviet Government. In the meantime the Polish war against Russia continues unchecked and the unfortunate denials of the British aid to Poland, which forced the "New Statesman" to make the irreverent remark, "Mr. Bonar Law lies," have incensed Labour into revolt. We referred the other day, to the refusal of British seamen to handle munitions meant for Poland. To-day we are informed that the railwaymen at Cremona and Milan have struck against the despatch of Munitions to that country. News has also arrived via Tokio of the murder of Trotsky and of a coup by General Brussiloff. But Trotsky has died more deaths in his life-time than any other famous man, including Mark Twain who, on a similar occasions, exclaimed: "This news is very much exaggerated."

Lord Meston and Reforms.

The irony of fate which saddles the Government of India with civilians, whose intelligence is overrated is exemplified by the panegrics of Lord Meston at Cambridge concerning the Reform Scheme. A man, who is capable of comparing the coming change as "Runnymede, the Cromwellian Commonwealth and the Reform Act of 1832 all telescoped into comparatively short period of fifty years." is knowingly indulging in—balderdash. Lord Meston proceeded to emphasise "how little India as a nation was prepared to plunge into democratic institutions," and he no doubt took up the cry of "The Times," which, in a leading article, asserted courageously that India had never known democratic institutions. But then neither "The Times" nor Lord Meston had ever heard of the city-States and republics of India or ever known that Indian institutions are permeated with the spirit of democracy. It is strange to find Indian bureaucrats—surely the most virulent type of undemocratic officials,—suddenly posing as the champions of democracy, which is the most ill-used dame in the world. The Reform Scheme, far from opening golden vistas for the people of India, is tainted with a volume of bluff concerning "democratic institutions," "responsible government" and "the people's voice" and Lord Meston must have spoken as he did with his tongue in his cheek. The spirit of truth, scientific precision and honesty of motives is going out of public life; and in fact a "statesman's" worth in these days is beginning to be measured more by the number of useful and palatable falsehoods he can tell than by his capacity for wise administration.

Official and Personal.

Dr. M. C. Javle is standing for election from B. E., F. and G. Wards for the Bombay Legislative Council.

Mr. Bhimrao Gopal Ritti, Pleader, Sirsi, N. Kanara, is standing as a candidate for a seat in the new Legislative Council on behalf of Karwar District.

CHINESE GUNBOAT AND JAPANESE GARRISON COLLIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June, 13.
Recd. 1.30 a.m., June 15.

Peking.—It is semi-officially announced that a collision has occurred between the Chinese gunboat and a Japanese garrison at Nikolaievask. No details are available.

TENNIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June, 13.
Recd. 1.30 a.m., June 15.

Arnhem.—Winslow beat Diemer Kool 6-3, 6-2, 7-5. Van Lennep beat Raymond 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

Holland thus won the first tie of the Davis Cup and have reached the final owing to Canada scratching. America and France are playing at Eastbourne on July 8th, 9th, and 10th.

FRANCE AND INDIA.

PERMANENT SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

MOVEMENT INAUGURATED IN PARIS.

MR. SYUDHOSSAIN'S LECTURE

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

PARIS, June 12.

At a meeting held at the amphitheatre of the Institute Oceanographique under the patronage of the Minister of Public Instruction Mr. Syud Hossain delivered a lecture on "India of to-day" to a large and distinguished audience comprising of professors, savants, artists, representatives of the University of Paris, also Russians, Italians, Rumanians, Serbians, Armenians, Greeks, Americans, Chinese, Persians, practically the whole of the Indian community in Paris.

Professor Larnaude, Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Paris, a well-known authority on International Law, presided. He declared that France had the greatest sympathy and gratitude for India which had sent so many of her sons to fight in the present struggle on the battlefields of France. India was destined to contribute, as in the past, to the general progress of humanity, while fulfilling her own destiny. France must show her warm interest in India's welfare.

MR. SYUD HUSSAIN.

Mr. Syud Hossain, warmly cheered, delivered the lecture. He emphasised the fundamental unity of India throughout her history reminding the audience that European critics and historians had in the majority of cases tended to lay stress upon the diversity of Indian life while ignoring its essential unbroken unity of ideals and achievements. It would have been surprising if so vast a region as India did not show many contrasting racial types and phases of intellectual development, but the really remarkable thing was the community of spiritual outlook which had informed and inspired her creative national achievements through ages. India was not only a geographical but historical, cultural unit another people from the remotest times had been among those pioneers of civilisation who had been described as, creators of traditions. India's native contributions in the domains of philosophy, religion, poetry, art and science had continued uninterrupted through successive centuries until India became a prey to European domination. It was a significant fact that only during the last 150 years had India nearly ceased to be originally creative. Whatever good her contact with European imperialism may have done her, it could not be denied for the time being that foreign domination had tended to dry up the springs of her natural and national creative life in the domain of Intellect. Fortunately, it was possible to regard this phase merely an interregnum. Indications were not lacking that in not a far distant future India would regain that national emancipation and freedom from the cramping conditions of foreign control, which were essential to her resumption of complete fruitful, harmonious, national life.

India of TO-day.

Coming to India of to-day, Mr. Syud Hossain impressed on the audience that the most vital and hopeful thing was the unprecedented national solidarity of all the Indian people. New synthesis of Indian unity embracing political nationalism in the European sense with the definite goal of national freedom was at work welding Hindus, Muslims and all other Indian communities into a new nation bound together by an identity of sentiment and interests. As a remarkable example of the new solidarity and outlook, Mr. Syud Hossain cited the fact that the Khilafat Delegation although concerned with a Muslim religious question had been sent by the Indian people as a whole and not by the Indian Muslims only. The Muslims were proud to have Mr. Gandhi, the great Hindu and great Indian, as a leader of the Khilafat movement and on the other hand he was proud to think that the Hindus, Parsees and Sikhs were identified with the present Muslim struggle for the liberty of conscience as staunchly as the Muslims themselves.

When Mr. Syud Hossain appealed for a confirmation of this statement to the Indians present numbering about fifty—mostly Hindus and Parsees engaged in business in Paris.—they testified by resounding cheers.

MR. A. GHOSE.

Mr. Amtava Ghose, a yong Indian, who enlisted as a volunteer in the French Army and fought at Verdun and Argonne, spoke next and was given a warm, cordial reception. He pointed out the necessity of closer relations between France and India. Indians and Frenchmen had fought shoulder to shoulder, not only for the same cause but for the same ideals of right and justice and now that the War had been won they should continue to co-operate intellectually and otherwise for the furtherance of the same principle of international liberty and morality. Indians had always entertained the feelings of sincere admiration and friendship for France, because France in her own life had vindicated the principle of National Freedom and Democratic Government, and he felt sure that France reciprocated those sentiments for she knew all that India had done for mankind in the past as well as remembered India's recent sacrifices and ready help in the hour of France's trial.

PROF. GOLOUBEW.

Professor Victor Goloubew, a famous authority on the Indian Art, woh visited India a few years ago on an important scientific, artistic mission and has for many years been a devoted friend of India, spoke next on Indian art. He presented sixty illustrations depicting Indian architectural monuments, Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim on the screen and paid a glowing tribute to the immortal contribution of India, ancient and modern, to the domain of Art, which had enriched humanity and expressed the hope that so great and gifted a nation would achieve a future as great, if not grater than, her past. Professor Goloubew was warmly applauded.

MLLE POUVREAU.

Mademoiselle Yvonne Pouvreau, who took a leading part in organising the meeting, thanked the lecturer. She referred to the tremendous scope of intellectual comradeship between India and France which must yield results beneficial to all humanity and hoped that the New Era of co-operation between the two nations had been inaugurated.

A NEW MOVEMENT.

The meeting was a great success and recognised as having been the first occasion when the Indian national point of view was authoritatively presented to a gathering of French intellectuals under the official auspices. It is expected the meeting will mark the beginning of a new movement of closer intellectual co-operation between France and India and steps are in contemplation to found a permanent Franco-Indian social organisation in Paris.

STORMY SITTING IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

OVER MOSUL AND MESOPOTAMIAN OIL-FIELDS

BRITISH TO GIVE 25 P. C. OF PRODUCTION TO FRANCE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 14.

Paris.—There was a stormy sitting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber to-day, when M. Millerand explained his policy in the Near East. Dealing with Mosul and the Mesopotamian oil-fields M. Millerand emphasised that he was bound by the engagement made by M. Clemenceau and mentioned that Britain had undertaken to hand over to France twenty-five per cent of the production of the oil-fields.

M. Briand declares that all the advantages France had secured by the arrangement of 1916 had been completely renounced and withdrew from the sitting.

M. Barthou charged M. Clemenceau with abandoning the rights of France in Mesopotamia.

M. Tardieu defended M. Clemenceau and read a letter from M. Clemenceau saying he would never have bartered Mosul and Mesopotamia away had he known their value.

POISONING ANGLO-FRENCH FRIENDSHIP.

"THE TIMES'" ADVICE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 14.

The Paris correspondent of "The Times" draws attention to the Mosul dispute as typical of large numbers of questions poisoning Anglo-French friendship and says that the time has come to draw up a list of such questions, a statement of the minimum demands of each country and endeavour to reach a general agreement on the lines of 1904 understandings which formed the basis of the Entente Cordiale.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CONFERENCE,

PERSONNEL OF INDIAN REPRESENTATION,

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 14.

It is officially announced that the representatives of India at the International Financial Conference at Brussels will be Mr. H. F. Howard, an I.C.S., Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Sir Marshall Reid.

MUELLER ASKED TO FORM CABINET.

22 WOMEN DEPUTIES IN REICHSTAG

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 14.

Berlin.—Ebert has entrusted Mueller with the formation of a Cabinet. Mueller conferred this afternoon with Crispien, the Independent Socialist leader.

The Reichstag has twenty-two women deputies compared with thirty-six in the National Assembly.

MR. HERBERT SAMUEL APPOINTE G. B. E.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 14.

Mr. Herbert Samuel has been appointed G.B.E. on his appointment as High Commissioner for Palestine.

QUALIFICATION FOR NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY INDIAN GOVERNMENT

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 14.

The Accountant-General for the Navy states that service in the Royal Indian Marine qualifies a man for the naval prize money in a similar way to service in the Imperial Naval forces, namely, only the time served in warship at sea counts. The vessels of the Indian Marine armed for offensive purposes come within the definition of warships. Payment will be made by the Indian Government.

MELBOURNE GAS WORKERS' STRIKE.

ELECTRICIANS ALSO THREATENING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 14.

Melbourne.—The gasworkers have struck The supplies are very low and the electricians have threatened to strike to-morrow This would stop the supplies of light and power.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

TROTZKY MURDERED: LENIN FLEES.

REPORT FROM TOKIO.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 5 p.m. June 14.

A telegram from Tokio dated June 19, says a newspaper there learns that Moscow has sent a wireless message to Vladivostock that a counterrevolution has taken place in Russia, that Trotzky has been murdered, Lenin has fled and that General Brusiloff has formed a new Government.

FAILURE TO ACCOMPLISH PEACE.

AN INDICTMENT OF LEAGUE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 5 p.m. June 14.

Chicago.—The Treaty plank in the Republican Platform declares that the Covenant of the League of Nations has signally failed to accomplish Peace and has unjustifiably repudiated the policies of George Washington and James Monroe. It declares that the unfortunate insistence of President Wilson upon having his own way compelled that senators to vote on their own judgment or submit to the commands of a dictator. The Platform condemns the Government's Mexican policy and pledges that the Republican Party shall follow a firm policy towards Mexico.

OIL EXPLOITATION.

25 P. C, TO FRANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 5 p.m. June 14.

Paris.—According to the newspaper "Radical," the Franco-British convention which grants compensation to France in exchange for her abandonment of Mosul, which was signed at San Remo, also provided for twenty five per cent. participation in the production and exploitation of oil at Mosul and Bagdad, also for reciprocity with regard to the rights of Britain and France in all countries where oil interests are capable of easy combination, namely Rumania, the former Russian Empire, Galicia and the French and British colonies.

AVIATION IN INDIA.

DAILY SERVICE FROM RANGOON TO BOMBAY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Speaking to an "Englishman" representative on the future of Indian aviation in India Lt.—Col. Edwards, Director of Handley Page Indo-Burma Transport Company said that the company is now contemplating on the import to India of a gerat many of the machines bought over by the Handley Page Company from the Disposals Board. It is proposed to run through a daily service from Rangoon to Bombay. An aerial trip is calculated to take 26 hours and 25 minutes including calls. The plane is to leave Rangoon at 5-30 a.m. and travelling via and calling at Thayetmyo, Akyab, Chittagong and Dacca is expected to reach Calcutta at 5-5 p.m. the same afternoon. From Calcutta to Bombay a nightly service will be in operation leaving Calcutta at 6 p.m. or 55 minutes after the arrival of the aerial mail from Rangoon. The plane will call at Jasguda Nagpur and Bhusawal on its way to Bombay arriving at the latter city at 7-55 a.m. the following morning. Return journey from Bombay to Rangoon is intended to be covered in 24 hours and 15 minutes. On mail days an extra plane will be added on each way.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

BOMBAY MONSOON WEAKENED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 14.

Communication with Kathiawar is still interupted. The storm in Kathiawar has moved slightly northward and has so far weakened that violent winds have ceased. The Bombay monsoon has weakened on the West coast and the Bay monsoon has set in North-East India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, east Gujarat, Konkan and Malabar and local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Mysore and north Madras coast.

A few fall salso occurred under Burma and Orissa.

The principal amounts are:—aTvoy one inch, Moulmein and Kyaukpyu one and half, Akyab three, Myitkyina and Cherrapunji one and half, Bhubri three, Jalpaiguri one, Cox's Bazar and Chaibasa two, Surat and Cochin one.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Bengal and Bihar.

DEATH OF CROWN PRIKCE OF SIAM.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

The Siamese Consul General in India has received to-day telegram from Bangkok stating that the Crown Prince of Siam who fell ill with influenza while on his way to Singapore died yesterday afternoon.

"REFORMS IN DANGER."

WILL PRINCE BE WELCOMED?

PUNJAB MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.

BOMBAY HOME RULE LEAGUE'S WARNING.

The following Cable has been sent to the Secretary of State for India by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President, Bombay Branch of the All-India Home Rule League:—

"To,
The Rt Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu,
Secretary of State for India,
LONDON.

The Council of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Home Rule League consider the Majority Hunter Report as utterly unjust and an unwarranted exoneration of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and the Viceroy. Mere censure of General Dyer's atrocious crime is totally inadequate. The Council warns His Majesty's Government against half-hearted measures regarding the officers, whose guilt is proved beyond doubt. Future good Government cannot be guaranteed without serious notice of misdeeds already committed. The cruel wrong done about the Khilafat has already created a dangerous situation. This has been aggravated by the Punjab miscarriage of justice. If both the wrongs are not remedied in time, the smooth working of Reforms is in danger. Welcome to the Prince is doubtful and people are likely to join the Non-Coperation movement.

(Sd.) M. A. JINNAH,
President.

ATTEMPT ON EGYPTIAN PREMIER.

CHAUFFEUR AND TWO PASSERS-BY KILLED.

ASSAILANT ARRESTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 14.

Cairo, June 12.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate the Premier with a bomb this morning.

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 14.

Cairo.—In an interview with Reuter's representative the Premier said that he was motoring to his office when a powerful bomb was hurled at the car, wounding the chauffeur and two passers-by. The assailant fled pursued by a policeman who continued the pursuit though twice wounded by an automatic pistol which the assailant carried. The assailant took refuge in a house where he was arrested. The Premier was somewhat shaken, but carried on his duties. He described his escape as due to the direct intervention of Providence.

REPATRIATION OF INDIANS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

STATEMENT IN UNION HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 14.

Capetown.—In the Union House of Assembly, the Minister of the Interior stated that an official had been appointed and the restrictions would be partially relaxed with a view to facilitating the repatriation of the Indians in accordance with the interim report of the Asiatic Commission.

MORE SINN FEINNISM.

POLICEMAN SHOT DEAD AT LIMERICK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 14.

A party of armed men at Limerick shot a policeman dead outside an hotel.

PERSIAN SITUATION.

CABINET CONFERENCE IN DOWNING STREET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 14.

A conference of the Ministers at Downing Street, the Premier presiding, considered the Persian situation.

AN INDIAN APPOINTMENT IN LONDON.

Mr. B. D. Asli, M.A., has been appointed Assistant to the Indian Trade Commissioner in London. Mr. Asli has been doing duty as Assistant to the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns and Custodian of Enemy Property for the last five years. Mr. Asli starts for England by the s.s. Loyalty on the 15th instant to join his new appointment.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras on the 14th evening the rate of interest was reduced by one per cent. The rate is now 8 per cent.

ALLIED POLICY IN RUSSIA.

BLOCKADE AND INTERVENTION DENOUNCED.

BRITISH LABOUR DELEGATION'S REPORT

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 14.

An interim report of the British Labour Delegation that visited Russia, declares that the policy of intervention and blockade are the worst evils afflicting Russia.

There is virtual famine among the urban population and epidemics have swept the country owing to the absence of soap and disinfectants.

The report praises the successful efforts made at reconstruction following the defeats of Yudenitch, Koltchak and Denikin, which had to be abandoned owing to the resumption of hostilities with Poland, which provided new pretexts for restrictions on individual liberty. These conditions cannot be changed while the war continues.

The report demands the removal of the last vestige of the blockade and intervention and the unconditional recognition of the present Russian Government which has proved its stability and repeatedly shown its will to peace and made vigorous efforts in the direction of economic reconstruction.

ANTI-MILITARISM IN ITALY.

RAILWAYMEN STRIKE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 14.

Rome.—The railwaymen at Cremona and Milan have struck against the despatch of munitions to Poland. Violent demonstrations have occurred in Trieste as a protest against the despatch of troops to Albania the civilians and the arditi participating. Revolvers were fired and bombs thrown. An officer was mortally and two soudiers badly wounded in a fight near the arditi camps. The troops restored order.

BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY FOR ALL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 14.

Mr. Herbert Samuel in a statement of policy says that complete religious liberty will be maintained in Palestine. The sacred places will remain under the control of the adherents of the respective religions affected. Civilian administration of the country will be immediately established, the higher ranks consisting of British officials. The other ranks will be open to the local population irrespective of creed. Order will be firmly enforced and the economic development of the country will be actively promoted. Measures will be adopted to reconstruct the Jewish National Home. Roads, railways, harbours and electric power will be provided the soil be more highly cultivated, the waste lands be reclaimed, forests planted, malaria extirpated, industries in towns and villages encouraged and immigration developed.

Sir George and Lady Lloyd and party on completion of their treatment will leave Ootacamund on the 22rd instant for Bombay. They will motor down the Ghaut to Mysore when they will proceed by a special train to Poona making a tour through the districts en route.

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

BALLOTS FOR REPUBLICAN CANDIDAT

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 14.

Chicago.—The following was the result the first ballot for the Republican candidate for Presidency:—

Wood	287½
Lowden	211½
Johnson	133½
Sproul	84
Hoover	5½

In the second ballot the four leaders were:—

Wood	289½
Lowden	259½
Johnson	146
Sproul	78½

FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

KING SUBSCRIBES 800 SHARES.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 14.

The King has taken eighthundred five. shilling shares, the maximum number permitted in the Eastern Counties Farmers' Co-operative Association. His Majesty has also recommended his tenants to become members.

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS.

RESULT OF DAVIS CUP DOUBLES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 14.

Arnhem.—In the Doubles in the Davis Cup, Van Lennep and Diemer Kool (Holland) beat Winslow and Raymond (South Africa) 6/2; 7/5 6/4.

CASUALTIES AT TELAFAR,

TWO OFFICERS KILLED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 14.

An official communiqué regarding Mesopotamia says that those killed at Telafar include Major J. E. Barlow, British Political Officer and Lieut. B. Stuart of the Gendarmerie.

FOOD SITUATION.

FURTHER CONTROL OF BREAD MAY BE NECESSARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 14.

Speaking at Birmingham, Mr. Worthington Evans said that further control of bread might be necessary.

"A CALOUS DOCUMENT."

"BRUTAL" AND "FUTILE" IMPERIALISM.

BRITISH PRESS ON HUNTER REPORT.

We reproduce below comments of some of the leading English journals received by yesterday's mail:—

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

At long last the Hunter Report has appeared. In April of last year several English people were murdered, three hundred and seventy-nine Indians were killed, and many hundreds wounded at Amritsar. Indians were made to crawl along a certain street, martial law reigned in the Punjab, numerous floggings took place which respectable people were forced to witness, and bombing aeroplanes were used against crowds or villages which could not be conveniently reached by rifle power. These occurrences, as an official report might say, excited attention among the people of India, and some news of them was even allowed to filter home, where, in the case of Amritsar in particular, it was supposed that serious riots had taken place in consequence of a collision between the soldiers and the people. A Committee was appointed, under the chairmanship of Lord Hunter, to inquire into the circumstances—into the nature of the disorders that had taken place, and the kind of justification, if any, of the repressive measures adopted. At length, after nearly fourteen months, we have the report, or rather the two reports, before us. Unfortunately the Committee is divided. The majority consist entirely of English people, and the minority entirely of natives of India. Nevertheless, so far as the capital incidents are concerned, the difference is one of stress rather than of substance. We do not propose here to discuss the incidents which led up to the shooting of the crowd by General Dyer. There is room for difference of opinion as to the original disposition of the Amritsar mob. What certainly happened is that a collision took place between the mob and the military, and that thereafter the mob broke loose and committed a number of atrocious assaults and murders. It is, however, admitted even by the majority that there was no proof of any conspiracy against British rule in the Punjab. It is not the conduct of the mob that most vitally concerns English people. It is the conduct of their own civil and military officials in dealing with the people of Amritsar and of the Punjab generally, and what we are most anxious to learn is whether the authorities could see any justification of General Dyer's action, and, if not, whether they would pass upon it the condemnation adequate to the case.

As to this, it may be said that neither report attempts to justify the action of General Dyer at Jallianwala Bagh. The majority consider that it is "open to criticism in two respects. First, that he started firing without giving the people who had assembled a chance to disperse, and, second, that he continued firing for a substantial period of time after the crowd had commenced to disperse." On the first point they condemn him faintly; on the second they admit that he "committed a grave error." The only criticism on their censure is, in plain English, that it is mealy-mouthed. On his neglect of the wounded they on the whole uphold him. They consider that he acted honestly according to his light. This is true enough, but, as the minority say, "this cannot avail him if he was clearly wrong in his notions of what was right and what was wrong, and the plea of military necessity is the plea that has always been advanced in justification of the Prussian atrocities." General Dyer we take to be the representative of a school, and that is precisely why his case is of such immense importance. It is the school which believes that in dealing with Asiatics unlimited force is the one and only safe prescription and which maintains to this day that General Dyer's action averted a serious rebellion. We are glad to see that even the majority dismiss this conclusion as impossible, while the minority say more roundly: "General Dyer thought that he had crushed the rebellion, and Sir Michael O'Dwyer was of the same view. There was no rebellion that required to be crushed. We feel that General Dyer, by adopting an inhuman and un-British method of dealing with subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor, has done great disservice to the interests of British rule in India. This aspect it was not possible for people of the mentality of General Dyer to realise." We in England may allow ourselves some satisfaction in the qualification of these methods by three distinguished Indians as un-British. It is at any rate recognised that the doings at Amritsar are not in line with our tradition. The Government of India itself, whose opinions are given in a letter written to Mr. Montagu, issued together with the report, is compelled "with pain" to accept the qualified condemnation of General Dyer. They admit that he acted "beyond the necessity of the case, beyond what any reasonable man could have thought necessary, and that he did not act with as much humanity as the case permitted." This judgment they have directed to be communicated to the Commander-in-Chief, that he may take "appropriate action." A much fuller, more human, and more British view of the whole business is set out in Mr. Montagu's reply, in which the whole doctrine on which General Dyer based his action is emphatically repudiated. Full justice is done to the stress of circumstances, but General Dyer was not entitled, says Mr. Montagu to select for punishment an unarmed crowd which made no effort to resist him. We are glad also that Mr. Montagu condemns without qualification the firing on the crowd without warning, and the neglect of the wounded and dying.

The affair of the Bagh has excited most attention in England, but the "crawling order," for which General Dyer was responsible, has perhaps been felt even more keenly in India. Even the majority admit that it was open to objection. What it meant was that a number of people living in the street where an Englishman had been assaulted, people who were not known to be guilty of anything whatever, could only approach or leave their houses by crawling on their stomachs. The report of the Indian National Congress gives some details of what this meant; e.g., the plight of a man who found his wife laid up with fever, without water in the house to give her, without doctor, and without medicine. The majority report that "in subjecting the Indian population to an act of humiliation" this order "has continued to be a cause of bitterness and racial ill-feeling long after it was recalled." Not to mince matters, it was monstrosity. We cannot here deal adequately with the remaining question of the use of bombs. It is admitted on all hands that in certain cases the bombing was not justified by the circumstances, but there is a disposition to justify the use of aeroplanes in civil disturbances which we hope will not be allowed to pass unchallenged. A short five years ago it was held a monstrous thing by everyone that the Germans used bombs against a civilian population in time of war. Now we are having the use of bombs justified in principle against rioters in times of civil disturbance. The objection to the aeroplane is that it is necessarily indiscriminate, but the Committee appear to think that this could have been rectified by more precise orders. We do not believe it. The essence of the objection to the bombing of villages, crowds, and towns is that it utterly confuses the innocent and the guilty, men and women, adults and children. If this is to be introduced as a new feature into our police methods, then a fresh horror has been added to life. There is not a word that is said in any of these reports or in any part of this correspondence which would discriminate between the use of aeroplanes in India, in Ireland, or in England. If they are justified in one sort of civil trouble in one part of the Empire, they are justified in another sort of civil trouble in another part of the Empire. We hope this matter will be fought out in principle.

"THE TIMES."

It must be obvious that by far the most important of these documents is that containing the final verdict of His Majesty's Government. This dispatch, it should be noted at once, is not the customary expression of opinion with which the Secretary of State for India is wont to close similar inquiries. It is a definite and most careful Cabinet pronouncement, and though Mr. Montagu must naturally have had a considerable share in its decisions, we have reason to believe that it represents the considered and measured views of the whole Government. On this occasion, at any rate the Cabinet may be likened to a Supreme Court, sitting in judgment upon issues which have unfortunately aroused intense feeling both in India and in this country. We sincerely trust that the Cabinet's verdict, which is severely impartial and conceived in a lofty judicial spirit, will receive acceptance at the hands of all parties to the controversy. It is unfortunate that the Hunter Committee presented two reports, one signed by the President and the four British members, and the other by the three Indian members: but the divergence is more apparent than real. We agree with the Government of India that most of the findings of fact are unanimous in both reports: that there is much common ground in the conclusions reached, especially as to what happened in the Bombay Presidency and at Delhi; and that differences concerning events in the Punjab are not basic, but are mainly a question of degree. It is extremely important that the public, both in India and in this country, should realize that the two reports are in no sense the outcome of racial antagonisms. A careful analysis leads us to believe that a President more skilled in the art of composing variations of opinion might even have succeeded in inducing his colleagues to present a unanimous report. We say this in no derogation of Lord Hunter, who appears to have discharged his difficult task with great patience and restraint.

His Majesty's Government turn at once in their dispatch to the occurrences at the Jallianwala Bagh, in the city of Amritsar, on the afternoon of April 13, 1919. The previous episodes at Amritsar, the rioting and the murders, and the dangerous situation thereby created, are common knowledge, and we need not recapitalate them. The circumstances under which Brigadier-General Dyer, with a very small force, opened fire upon a dense crowd assembled in a confined space, discharged 1,650 rounds of ammunition, killed 379 persons, and possibly wounded three times as many, are also well known. The Government instantly lay their finger upon the weak points in General Dyer's case, and every cool and impartial person must acknowledge the justice and the accuracy of their observations. They recognise that General Dyer had an "immense" responsibility placed upon him, and that he "displayed honesty of purpose and unflinching adherence to his conception of his duty"; but they hold emphatically that his conception of his duty was wrong. This was fairly obvious from his evidence before the Committee, but it is further proved by his written statement, in which he said:—"It was no longer a question of merely dispersing the crowd, but one of producing a sufficient moral effect, from the military point of view, not only on those who were present, but more specially throughout the Punjab." The Government remark that General Dyer naturally could not dismiss from his mind the general conditions in the Punjab, but "he was not entitled to select for punishment an unarmed crowd which, when he inflicted that punishment, had committed no act of violence, had made no attempt to oppose him by force, and many members of which must have been unaware that they were disobeying his orders." General Dyer's duty, we may add, was to restore and maintain order in Amritsar and its vicinity, which he had already done. It was no part of his duty to attempt to strike terror into the Punjab generally by wholesale massacre. Military action in such cases, say the Cabinet, must be confined to "the use of the minimum of force necessary"; and in the many minor disturbances which have occurred in various parts of India during the last 50 years, this principle has always been understood and acted upon by competent military authorities. The salvation of the Punjab, if it was in danger, lay in higher hands than that of General Dyer, whose duties were comparatively local. The Hunter Committee do not accept the view that General Dyer's "action saved the situation in the Punjab" and "averted a rebellion on a scale similar to the "Mutiny"; and the facts support their contention. The Cabinet go farther, for they "emphatically repudiate the doctrine upon "which General Dyer based his action," and they also declare that his "crawling order," passed six days later, "offended against every canon of civilized government." The decision requesting General Dyer to resign his brigade command, and informing him that he would receive no further employment in India, is approved. The case has now been referred to the Army Council.

From the very long opinion drafted by the Government of India we may note the two points that General Dyer should have given warning before firing, and that his action for continuing to fire on the crowd for minutes after it had begun to disperse was indefensible. As to Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who was then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, his Majesty's Government remark that they do not regard him as "immune from criticism," and they "cannot endorse the unqualified approval which he accorded, on insufficient "information, to the action of General Dyer"; but they pay a tribute to his great energy, "decision, and courage" and express their appreciation of his services "through a period of exceptional difficulty." The Government do not take exception to the duration of martial law in the Punjab, though they think the powers given to Martial Law Commissions were too wide; and they severely condemn some of the orders and punishments enforced. We publish a full summary of the findings of the Hunter Committee, which are too elaborate to be discussed in detail. The conclusions of Lord Hunter and his colleagues reduce the outbreak to its correct proportions, and doubtless place it in the right perspective. They found no evidence of a pre-arranged conspiracy to overthrow British rule, but it was difficult for the Indian authorities not to assume that the disturbances were the work of a definite organization. The Committee's own view is that the movement began with riotin and became in effect a rebellion in a limited area, but was not the outcome of an extensive conspiracy. We are content to accept these conclusions, and trust that the various official statements now published will terminate conditions of strain which have existed far too long. If the situation is to be eased, there is need for great forbearance on both sides. We wish to hear no more of swords of honour on the one hand, or of martyrs' memorials on the other. The pronouncement of the Cabinet should mark the end of strife; and not be the signal for a revival of bitter feeling. If great restraint should now be observed by the leaders of the Indian people, it is imposed still more emphatically upon the British community in India. Our countrymen may be counselled to remember that if the policy of Canning had not prevailed, there might have been no British rule in India to-day. Bitter memories were sown last year. It should be the task of both communities to efface them.

"DAILY HERALD."

The Amritsar Report accurately bears out our forecast. What is particularly disastrous is the rigid colour-line between the Majority and the Minority of the Commissioners. We can only conclude that the white men were concerned with putting whitewash before justice that they were out to make excuses for an atrocity, not to make amends. Indian blood had been wantonly spilled; it was thought sufficient to put things right with a slight expenditure of Indian ink.

Let us recall the facts. There was no movement of the "mob" until the acknowledged and responsible leaders had been arrested; British people were not attacked in person or in property until after the massacre. There was not only a savage slaughter of between 4000 and 5000 defenceless natives; there was a general campaign of terrorisation.

The policy was to make a "wide impression" by a ruthless application of force and a ruthless endeavour to impose every kind of humiliation upon the wretched inhabitants.

A "wide impression" was made—on the conscience of the world. That impression will be strengthened by the Majority Report of the Commission. This callous document, following on such callous deeds, will leave the British Empire without a shred of moral credit to its name.

All that the Majority Report does is to pass some mild censure on the "erring" general. It does not object to the quality of this disgusting performance, but only to the quantity. Atrocities apparently are not bad in themselves, but only in an injudicious excess.

This utter inability to understand the bare claims of justice and of freedom reveals the mentality of the governing class all over the world. The Report throws a searchlight on Imperialism that should reveal its sordid cruelty to all who have eyes to see.

The moral to be drawn is plain. Imperialism means an endless series of atrocities followed by condonations. Violence cannot repress for ever the just claims of people for the right to self-government. Imperialism is as futile as it is brutal. It cannot argue until it has first killed. And then its argument is as pitiable as to convict it of intellectual as well as moral bankruptcy.

"DAILY MAIL."

The despatch condemns General Dyer for a "complete violation" of the principle that the minimum of force should be used when the military are suppressing civil disorders, and for "offending against every canon of civilised government" in his "crawling order." He is stated to have displayed "honesty of purpose and unflinching adherence to his conception of his duty." But Mr. Montagu approves the Indian Government's determination to give India, and announces that his case has been referred to the Army Council.

It is admitted that General Dyer's position was one of the extreme difficulty and danger. He had to deal with 5,000 insurgents, who had assembled after a warning that no public meeting was to be held, in city where several Europeans had just been murdered. He had with him only 90 native troops, of whom but 50 were armed with rifles.

If he felt it necessary to act strongly those who weigh the circumstances will be slow to condemn him. Nevertheless, they cannot help feeling that he allowed his judgment to be swayed by excitement; that he failed to measure his action duly when he continued to fire until his ammunition was exhausted; and that his explanations at the inquiry, cogent as they might have been if expressed with dignity and restraint, reveal an attitude of mind which falls below the high standard that England expects. To put it more plainly, an officer who pleads that he was obliged to carry out his threats for fear of looking like a fool is one who cannot be defended, inasmuch as he cannot escape the suspicion that his decision in moment of grave crisis was influenced by personal feeling. So we are forced to the conclusion that he is justly condemned. Having said so much, we must add that the Indian Government's excuses for its own secrecy after the event are not easy to accept. A full statement should have been published as soon as martial law was removed.

THE MORNING POST.

The Hunter Committee's Inquiry is not a performance in which anyone concerned with the reputation of the Government of India is likely to find much room for satisfaction. The disturbances with which it was concerned took place during the first half of April, 1919. The announcement of the intention to institute an inquiry was made in the middle of the following September, as the result of pressure brought to bear on the Government of India. The outcome of the investigation into facts which must have been perfectly well within the knowledge of the authorities has at length been allowed to trickle out to the public, more than a year after the events. The late and reluctant publication does not suggest that the Government feels proud of the course it has pursued in the matter, and its diffidence is assuredly justified. If it had dealt with the subject by the ordinary method of a "Resolution" of the Government of India, published in the Government *Gazette*, there would have been an end of the question. Its findings and sentences might not have met the approval of everyone: but neither will those of the Committee. It could censure or uphold its own officers for their actions, but it would have done case into the hands of a private body of no particular qualifications it put itself on its defence. The officers, whose doings in the suppression of the disorder soon came to be the main topic and flavour of the inquiry, acted in virtue of the declaration of Martial Law by the Government of India. The Government has, therefore, to to justify itself for giving the order, and it does so without regard for its own dignity. "We were necessarily guided," the despatch says, "by the information forwarded by the local (Punjab) Government. We had already received reports of grave disorders occurring in various places, and we maintain the view that with this information before us we could not have taken any other course than that we actually adopted. Our readers may find it easier than we do to recall another instance of the Government of a country being put on its defence for an act of State at the instance of Committees of private persons and having to apologise that the order was given on the information of subordinates. But, after all, the information was not so misleading, for the Government of India finally notes with a sigh of approval that its action has "now been justified by the findings of the majority of the Committee, who also exonerate the local Government from all blame." Let us leave them with that high satisfaction.

The Secretary of State's despatch, wether we like its conclusions or not, is not of so painfully feeble a texture as that of the Government of India, though it bears evident traces here and there of the influence of compromise, under which it has probably been moulded in the Cabinet. It commences with a review of the conduct of Brigadier-General Dyer, who, as is already known, has been deprived of his appointment and debarred from further employment, but who may be consoled by the Secretary of State's recorded opinion that his "honesty of purpose and unflinching adherence to his conception of his duty cannot for a moment be questioned." General Dyer is not even yet at the end of his troubles, for his case has been referred to the Army Council, and the attitude of the Government in his regard amounts to an encouragement to his enemies in India to institute criminal proceedings against him. After General Dyer the despatch comes to Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, with whom it deals in the see-saw fashion that is the distinguishint feature of these papers. "With the general question of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administration his Majesty's Government are not now immediately concerned." No one would have supposed they were; though the way in which the thing is expressed might suggest that they mean to go into it seriously in future. But for present purposes the idea is just thrown out that "a widespread impression has been engendered that the Punjab Government under his direction was hostile to the educated classes, and was determined to suppress not only illegitimate but also legitimate and constitutional agitation." The remark would seem to imply that the Secretary of State believes that the educated and the constitutional agitators had something to do with the arson and murders, which we can never suppose to have been his meaning. Then the despatch goes about on the opposite tack, and concludes by saying that his Majesty's Government desire to pay their tribute to the energy, decision, and courage which Sir Michael O'Dwyer displayed in great difficulties, and "to express their appreciation of his services." Who shall say on the strength of this sort of stuff whether Sir Michael ought to go to the House of Peers or to the Tower? On the one question which a Committee of Inquiry might be supposed likely to do some real service in a case of this kind, namely, the elucidation of the causes of the outbreak, there is, as far as we have seen, no contribution whatever of the smallest illumination or value. Should there be anything of the kind the reader must seek it out for himself in the ponderous records of the evidence.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

LORD SELBORNE ON LESSONS OF WAR.

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 14.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute Lord Selborne urged that the lesson of the war was the necessity for settling the plans for mutual Imperial defence beforehand. The ideal of the League of Nations could only be maintained if behind it was the British Empire determined to make it good and organised for that purpose. It was for each part of the Empire to settle for itself, the manner and the nature of its defence, which should then be co-ordinated.

Lord Jellicoe responding said he had found in the Dominions the great realisation of the fact that sea-power was all in all to the British Empire. Our use of the sea depended on the strength of the mercantile marine, whose deeds in the war would never be forgotten. He urged the necessity for organising the naval defence of the Empire, in which the views of all parts of the Empire must be consulted and hoped that in the discussions which would take place in the near future, no parochialism would be displayed.

HAVE POLES EVACUATED KIEFF

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 13.
Recd. 1.30 a.m., June 15.

The "Observer" understand that the Poles have evacuated Kieff owing to the advance of the Bolshevists threatening to cut off their retreat. The Bolshevists have cut Korocten-Kieff railway the Poles' principal line of communication from the west and have also seized Fastoff south-west of Kieff, a most important railway junction in this region. Up to the present there is no confirmation of the evacuation.

BOLSHEVIKS RETREATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 15.

WARSAW.—A Polish official communique states that between the Dvina and the Upper Beresina, the Poles are pursuing the retreating enemy. It is confirmed that Bolshevik check troops are led by German officers. This army is retiring in the direction of Polack and is systematically destroying roads and bridges and burning villages. The rest of the Bolshevik division is retiring in disorder.

ALBANIAN ATTACK AT VALONA REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 13.
Recd. 1.30 a.m., June 15.

ROME.—It is semi-officially stated that the Albania attack on Valona has been repulsed with very heavy rebel losses. The Italians had only 10 killed and 50 wounded and some Italian prisoner. With Italian reinforcements arriving the critical period has passed.

RIOTS IN TRIESTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 15.

ROME.—A message from Trieste states that serious riots and someings followed the protests against the despatch of troops to Albania. One officer and two men were wounded in the fraces at the barracks. The Police and military restored order and the troops embarked.

LATEST CABLES.

U. S. PRESIDENCY.

SENATOR W. G. HARDING NOMINATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 13.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 15.

Chicago.—Senator Warren G. Harding (Ohio) has been nominated a Republican candidate for the Presidency.

FINAL BALLOT FIGURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 15.

CHICAGO.—The final figures of the tenth ballot were:—Senate Harding 692, General Wood 156, M. Lowden 11.

HARDING'S VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 15.

CHICAGO.—Senator Harding began to emerge from the crowd at the sixth ballot and gradually crept up until the ninth when he obtained 374½, General Wood 249 and Lowden 121 1/3. Victory came at the tenth ballot General Harding receiving over 520. Coolioge has been nominated for the Vice-President.

MELBOURNE'S SEND-OFF TO PRINCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 13.
Recd. 1.30 a.m., June 15.

Melbourne.—The Prince of Wales to-day embarked on the Renown for Sydney. A most enthusiastic send-off was accorded him. The Prince motored through three miles of streets lined with cheering crowds to Port Melbourne.

Replying to the farewell address the Prince expressed his keen appreciation of the kindness of his welcome. He declared that he was absolutely fit after his week's holiday and he said he was greatly looking forward to the remainder of his Australian programme.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL'S DELEGATES HELD UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 13.
Recd. 1.30 a.m., June 15.

Constantinople.—The Italians in Adalia have refused to allow Mustapha Kemal's delegates to embark for Europe to submit the Nationalist claims to the Peace Conference.

MUELLER UNABLE TO FORM CABINET.

HEINZE SUMMONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 13.
Recd. 1.30 a.m., June 15.

Berlin.—Mueller has informed the President that he is unable to form a Cabinet and the President has now summoned Heinze, leader of the People's Party.

GEN. ESSAD PASHA SHOT DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 13.
Recd. 1.30 a.m., June 15.

Paris.—General Essad Pasha, formerly dictator of Albania and head of the Albanian delegation in Paris has been shot dead by an Albanian youth outside his hotel. The assailant was arrested and in the course of a statement said he acted on a sudden impulse owing to the sufferings of the Albanians.

NO NEWSPAPERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 1.30 a.m., June 15.

No evening newspapers appeared in Manchester or Liverpool last night owing to the strike of compositors who refused to work overtime in order to enforce their demand for a found a week increase.

MELBOURNE IN DARKNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 15.

MELBOURNE.—Electricians have struck and the city is now without light except for candles and oil-lamps.

THUNDERSTORMS IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 15.

Violent thunderstorms travelling at 50 miles an hour have swept England from Folkestone to Liverpool. Numerous cases of flooding have been recorded and considerable damage by fire and lightning has been caused in London and elsewhere accompanied by several fatalities.

WRANGEL CAPTURE MELITOPOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 13.
Recd. 1.30 a.m., June 15.

Constantinople.—General Wrangel has achieved his first objective capturing Melitopol with five thousand prisoners 27 guns and five armoured trains. General Wrangel's casualties were five hundred.

TURKISH TRAGEDY.

SCRAMBLE FOR TERRITORIES.

LION'S SHARE TO GREECE.

FUTURE OF STRAITS.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF PEACE TREATY.

The Draft Treaty of Peace now handed to the Turkish representatives is designed, in the first instance, to set forth the conditions upon which the Allied Powers will make peace with Turkey, and in the second place to establish those international arrangements which the Allies have devised for more stable and equitable conditions in the future and for the betterment of mankind. For this latter reason it includes the Covenant of the League of Nations and the International Labour Convention.

The Treaty is divided into 13 parts:—

The first part contains the Covenant of the League of Nations, to which functions are assigned in various places in the Treaty.

The second part describes the new geographical frontiers of Turkey in Europe and Asia.

The third part, which consists of 13 sections binds the Turks to accept immediate and contemplated political changes in Europe and Asia brought about by the Treaty. This part of the treaty establishes a special regime for the waterways of the Dardanelles, the Bosporus and the Sea of Marmora; provides for the autonomy and possible eventual independence of Kurdistan, creates a special regime for the district round Smyrna under Turkish sovereignty but effective Greek administration; assigns Eastern Thrace approximately up to the Chatalja lines to Greece, provides for the recognition of two new States, the Hedjaz and Armenia, for the provisional recognition of Syria and Mesopotamia as independent states, advised and assisted by a mandatory, and for the administration of Palestine by a mandatory, who will be responsible for putting into effect the declaration made by the British Government in 1917 regarding the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people.

It also provides for Turkish recognition of the new situation created by the war in Egypt, the Sudan, Cyprus and the Aegean Islands and the French Protectorate in Morocco and Tunis.

The fourth part deals with the protection of religious, racial and linguistic minorities in Turkey, and provides some measure of restitution and reparation for their sufferings during the war.

The fifth part sets forth the military, naval and air conditions of peace, limits the armed forces at the disposal of Turkey to the Sultan's bodyguard, gendarmerie, and special elements for the reinforcement of the latter. Compulsory recruiting is abolished in Turkey, and the maintenance of the freedom of the Straits is guaranteed by the creation of a zone round them in which fortifications are to be demolished and France, Great Britain, and Italy reserve the right to maintain military, naval and air forces. The Turkish Navy is abolished except for certain vessels retained for peace and fishery duties, and the Turkish Air Force is superseded.

The sixth part regulates the return of prisoners of war, and imposes obligations on the signatory Powers for the maintenance of all graves of the fallen. Special provisions are inserted regarding the Allied graves in Gallipoli.

The seventh part deals with penalties for those who have committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war, and who were responsible for the massacres in Turkey during the war.

The eighth part deals with the future financial arrangements in Turkey and provides for Turkey's financial rehabilitation and for some measure of reparation.

The ninth part contains the economic provisions, re-establishes various non-political treaties and conventions and lays down the future principles of settlement egarding companies, concessions in Turkey and in territory ceded by Turkey by the Peace.

The tenth part provides for the future of aerial navigation in Turkey.

The 11th part contains a clause dealing with international control of ports, waterways, and railways.

The 12th part contains the Labour Convention.

The 13th part is made of a series of miscellaneous articles, such as the confirmation of Allied Prize Court decisions, and the future of the sanitary regime in Turkey and in the territory detached from Turkey. The final clauses deal with the ratification and the entry into force of the Treaty and envisage the eventual accession of Russia to the Treaty.

PREAMBLE.

The preamble recites shortly the origin of the war and enumerates the High Contracting Parties, represented by the four Principal Allied Powers: the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, and the other Allied Powers Belgium, Greece, the Hedjaz, Armenia, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, and Czecho-Slovakia on the one hand, and Turkey on the other.

PART I.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Here follows the text of the Covenant as embodied in the Treaty of Peace with Germany.

PART II.

THE BOUNDARIES OF TURKEY.

The boundaries of Turkey are described in two articles, one dealing with Turkey in Europe and the other with Turkey in Asia. The frontier of Turkey in Europe is approximately that of the Chatalja lines, the northern half of these lines being, however, advanced in a north-westerly direction so as to include within the boundaries of Turkey the whole area of Lake Derkos, which is a reservoir for the supply of water to Constantinople.

The bounderies of Turkey in Asia remain the same except as regards the southern frontier, which together with the new frontier in Europe and the boundary of the Greek administrative zone round Smyrna (see section dealing with Smyrna below), is shown approximately on the attached map. The above boundaries are described in detail in the Treaty in so far as they are not left to be settled by Boundary Commissions on the spot. Provision is also made in the Treaty for a possible modification of the present frontier between Turkey and the independent state of Armenia—viz., the former Russo-Turkish frontier in this region, by reference to the arbitration of the President of the United States regarding a new boundary for Armenia in the vilayets of Trebizond, Erzerum, Van, and Bitlis.

PART III.

POLITICAL CLAUSES.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Subject to the provisions of the Treaty, the parties agree to the maintenance of Turkish sovereignty over Constantinople, but a reservation is made that, if Turkey fails to observe the provisions of the Treaty or of supplementary Treaties of Conventions, particularly as regards the protection of minorities, the Allied Powers may modify the above provisions, and Turkey agrees to accept any dispositions which may be made in this connexion.

THE STRAITS.

The navigation of the Straits, including the Dardanelles, the sea of Marmora, and the Bosporus, is to be open in future both in peace and war to every vessel of commerce or of war and to military and commercial aircraft without distinction of flag. These waters are not to be subject to blockade, and no belligerent right is to be exercised nor any act of hostility committed within them unless in pursuance of a decision of the Council of the League of Nations.

A 'Commission of the Straits' is established with control over these waters, to which both the Turkish and Greek Governments delegate the necessary powers. The Commission is composed of representatives appointed respectively by the United States of America (if and when that Government is willing to participated), the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Russia, (if and when Russia becomes a member of the League of Nations), Greece, Rumania, and Bulgaria (if and when Bulgaria becomes a member of the League of Nations). Each Power is to appoint one representative, but the representatives of the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and United Russia have two votes each, and the representatives of the other three Powers one vote each.

The Commission exercises its authority in complete independence of the local authority, with its own flag, budget, and separate organization. The commission is charged with the execution of any work necessary for the improvement of the channels or the approaches to harbours, lighting and buoying, the control of pilotage and towage, the control of anchorages, the control necessary to assure the execution in the ports of Constantinople and Haidar Pasha of the *regime* laid down in that part of the Treaty relating to ports, waterways, and railways, and the control of all matters relating to wrecks and salvage and lighterage.

In the case of threats to the freedom of passage of the Straits, special provision is made for appeal by the Commission to the representatives at Constantinople of Great Britain, France and Italy, which Powers, under the militar provisions of the Treaty, provide forces for the occupation of the zone of the Straits. These representatives will concert with the naval and military commanders of the Allied forces the necessary measures, whether the threat comes from within or without the zone of the Straits.

Provision is also made for the acquisition of property or permanent works by the Commission, the raising of loans, the levying of dues on shipping in the Straits, the transfer to the Commission of the functions exercised within the waters of the Straits by the Constantinople Superior Council of Health, the Turkish Sanitary Administration and the National Life Boat Service of the Bosphorus, and the relations of the Commission with persons or companies now holding concessions relating to lighthouses docks, quays, or similar matters are laid down.

The Commission is empowered to raise a special police force and provision is made for dealing with infringements of the regulations and by-laws of the Commission by the appropriate local courts, whether Consular, Turkish or Greek.

A special article lays down that all dues and charges imposed by the Commission shall be levied without any discrimination and on a footing of absolute equality between all vessels whatever their port of origin or destination or departure, their flag or ownership, or the nationality or the ownership of their cargoes.

Articles analogous to the relevant provisions of the Suez Canal Convention of 1888 deal with the transit of warships, prizes, the passage of belligerent warships, and their stay within the waters under the control of the Commission as well as their repair or replenishment with supplies or the completion of their crews, but the freedom of action of belligerents acting in pursuance of a decision of the Council of the League of Nations is specially reserved. Further regulations are to be laid down by the League of Nations regarding the passage of war material and contraband destined for the enemies of Turkey and other kindred matters.

KURDISTAN.

Turkey accepts in advance a scheme of local autonomy for the predominantly Kurdish areas, east of the Euphrates, south of the southern frontier of Armenia, as eventually fixed, and north of the southern frontier of Turkey, to be drafted by a commission composed of British and French and Italian representatives sitting at Constantinople. This scheme is to protect the rights of Assyro-Chaldeans and other racial or religious minorities within the above area and with this object provision is also made for a possible rectification of the Turkish frontier, where that frontier coincides with that of Persia.

Secondly, the Treaty provides for an appeal for complete independence, within stated time to the Council of the League of Nations by the Kurdish peoples within the above area and for the grant of such independence by Turkey, if recommended by the Council. In that event the Kurds inhabiting that part of Kurdistan which has hitherto been included in the Mosul vilayet are to be allowed, if they so desire, to adhere to the independent Kurdish State.

SMYRNA.

The Turkish Government agrees to transfer to the Greek Government the exercise of her rights of sovereignty over a special area round the city of Smyrna. In witness of Turkish sovereignty the Turkish flag is to be flown on one of the forts outside Smyrna. The Greek Government is to be responsible for the administration of the area, may keep troops there to maintain order, may include the area in the Greek customs system, and is to establish a local Parliament on the basis of a scheme of proportional representation of minorities which is to be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations and only to come into force after approval by a majority of the Council. The elections may be postponed for a limited period to allow the return of inhabitants banished or deported by the Turkish authorities.

Special provisions are included regarding the protection of minorities, the nationality of the inhabitants in the area and their protection abroad, the suspension of compulsory military service, freedom of commerce and transit, the use of the port of Smyrna by Turkey, the currency of the area, financial obligations, and the salt mines of Phocoea. Finally after five years the local Parliament may ask the Council of the League of Nations for the incorporation of the area in the Kingdom of Greece and the Council may impose a plebiscite, but if such incorporation is granted Turkey agrees in advance to renounce all her rights to the territory in favour of Greece.

GREECE.

Turkey renounces in favour of Greece her rights and titles over Turkish territory in Europe outside the frontier shown on the attached map, as well as over Imbros, Tenedos, Lemons, Samothrace, Mytilene, Samos, Nikaria and Chois and certain other islands in the Aegean. In the zone of the Straits the Greek Government accepts practically the same obligations as are imposed in Turkey. Provision is made for a separate Treaty to be signed by Greece, protecting racial linguistic, and religious minorities in her new territories, particularly at Adrianople, and safeguarding freedom of transit and equitable treatment of the commerce of other nations. Greece also assumes certain financial obligations.

ARMENIA.

Turkey recognizes Armenia as a free and independent State, and agrees to accept the arbitration of the President of the United States of America upon the question of the frontier between Turkey and Armenia in the vilayets of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van and Bitlis, and upon Armenia's access to the Provision is made for the obligations and rights, which may pass to Armenia as the result of the award of the President giving former Turkish territory to her for the eventual delimitation of the Armenian frontiers in Turkey as a result of the Arbitration and of the Armenian frontiers with Georgia and Azerbaijan, failing direct agreement on the subject by the three States and for a separate treaty to be signed by Armenia protecting racial, linguistic and religious minorities, and safeguarding freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of other nations.

SYRIA AND MESOPOTAMIA.

Syria and Mesopotamia are provisionally recognized by the High Contracting Parties as independent states in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, subject to the tendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until they are able to stand alone. The boundaries of the states and the selection of mandatories will be fixed by the principal Allied Powers.

PALESTINE.

By the application of the provisions of Article 22 of the Covenant, the administration of Palestine is also entrusted to a mandatory. The selection of the mandatory and the determination of the frontiers of Palestine will be made by the principal Allied Powers. The declaration originally made on November 2, 1917, by the British Government, and adopted by the other Allied Governments, in favour of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine is reaffirmed and its terms cited in the Treaty. Provision is also made for a special Commission, with a chairman appointed by the League of Nations, to study and regulate all questions and claims relating to the different religious communities in Palestine.

The terms of the mandates will be drafted by the principal Allied Powers and submitted to the Council of the League of Nations for approval.

HEJAZ.

Turkey, in accordance with the action already taken by the Allied Powers, recognizes the Hejaz as a free and independent State, and tarnsfers to the Hejaz her sovereign rights over territory outside the boundaries of the former Turkish Empire and within the boundaries of the Hejaz as shall ultimately be fixed.

In view of the sacred character of the cities and Holy Places of Mecca and Medina in the eyes of all Moslems, the King of the Hejaz undertakes to ensure free and easy access thereto of Moslems of every country, desiring to go there on pilgrimages and for other religious objects, and respect for pious foundations. Provision is also made for complete commercial equality in the territory of the Hejaz as regards the new states in Turkey and all states, members of the League of Nations.

EGYPT, SUDAN AND CYPRUS.

Turkey renounces all rights and titles over Egypt as from November 5, 1914, and recognizes the Protectorate proclaimed by Great Britain over Egypt on December 18, 1914. Special clauses provide for the acquisition of Egyptian nationality by Turkish subjects, and their right to opt for Turkish nationality, for the treatment of Egypt and Egyptian nationals, their goods and vessels, on the same footing as the Allied Powers and their nationals, for the protection of Egyptian nationals abroad by Great Britain, for the renunciation in favour of Great Britain of the powers conferred upon the Sultan of Turkey by the Convention signed at Constantinople on October 29, 1888, regarding the Suez Canal, for the treatment of property belonging to the Turkish Government and the Turkish nationals in Egypt, for the renunciation by Turkey of all claims to the tribute formerly paid by Egypt, and for the acceptance by Great Britain of Turkey's liability for Turkish loans secured on the Egyptian tribute.

The High Contracting Parties take note of the Convention between the British and Egyptian Governments of January 19, 1899, and the supplementary convention of July 10, 1899, regarding the status and administration of the Sudan.

The High Contracting Parties also recognize the annexation of Cyprus proclaimed by the British Government on November 5, 1914. Turkey renounces all rights over the island including the right to tribute formerly paid by that island to the Sultan, and provision is made for the acquisition of British nationality by Turkish nationals born or habitually resident in Cyprus.

MOROCCO: TUNIS

Turkey recognizes the French Protectorate in Morocco as from March 30, 1912, and the French Protectorate over Tunis as from May 12, 1881. Moroccan and Tunisian goods entering Turkey shall be subject to the same treatment as French goods.

LIBYA, AEGEAN ISLANDS.

Turkey renounces all rights and privileges left to the Sultan in Libya under the Treaty of Lausanne of October 12, 1912. Turkey also renounces in favour of Italy all rights and title over the Dodecanese, now in the occupation of Italy, and also over the island of Castellorizzo.

NATIONALITY.

Detailed provisions are inserted in the Treaty for regulating the status of Turkish subjects habitually resident in territory detached by the Treaty from Turkey. These follow generally the lines of analogous provisions inserted in the Treaty with Austria.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Under this heading Turkey recognizes and accepts all other treaties and supplementary conventions with other enemy states, and with states now existing or coming into existence in future in the whole or part of the former Russian Empire, as well as the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk Treaties, and of all treaties, conventions and agreements made by Turkey with the Bolshevist Government in Russia. Special provision is made for Turkey's acceptance of a scheme of judicial reform (on the lines either of a mixed or unified system) to be drafted by the principal Allied Powers with the assistance of technical experts of the other capitulatory Powers. Allied or neutral. This scheme shall replace the present capitulatory system in judicial matters in Turkey. Clauses also provide for an amnesty by Turkey to Turkish subjects assisting the Allies during the war, and for the renunciation by Turkey of all rights of sazerainty or jurisdiction over Moslems who are subject to the sovereignty or protectorate of any other state.

PART IV

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

Turkey is to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Turkey without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion. Special provision is made for the annulment of forcible conversions to Islam during the war and for the search and delivery, under the aegis of Mixed Commissions appointed by the League of Nations, of all persons in Turkey of whatever race or religion carried off, interned or placed in captivity during the war, and for future agreements with Turkey and other States regarding reciprocal or voluntary emigration of persons belonging to racial minorities.

The law of abandoned properties, 1915, is to be repealed, and Turkey agrees to certain measures of restitution, and reparation, controlled by Mixed Arbitral Commissions appointed by the League of Nations, in favour of subjects of non-Turkish race who have suffered during the war. These Commissions will have power generally to arrange for carrying out works of reconstruction, the removal of undesirable persons from different localities, the disposal of property belonging to members of a community who have died or disappeared during the war without leaving heirs and for the cancellation of forced sales of property during the war.

This chapter further safeguards, by special provisions the civil and political rights of minorities, the free use of their language, their right to establish, without interference by the Turkish authorities, educational, religious and charitable institutions, and their ecclesiastical and scholastic autonomy. The measures necessary to guarantee the execution of this chapter of the Treaty are to be decided upon by the principal Allied Powers in consultation with the Council of the League of Nations, and Turkey accepts in advance any decisions that may be taken on the subject.

PART V

MILITARY CLAUSES.

In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Turkey undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval, and air clauses which follow:—

The military terms provide for the demobilization of the Turkish armies and the imposition of other military restrictions within three months of the signing of the Treaty.

Recruiting on a voluntary and non-racial, non-religious basis is to be established, providing for the enlistment of non-commissioned officers and men for a period of not less than 12 consecutive years, and stipulating that officers shall serve for 25 years, and shall not be retired until the age of 45. No reserve of officers with war service is to be permitted, and the annual replacement of either officers or men who leave before the expiration of term is not to exceed 5 per cent. of the total effectives of commissioned and other ranks respectively.

Turkey will be allowed to maintain an armed land force to serve the following purposes:—The maintenance of internal order and security; the protection of minorities; the control of Turkish frontiers.

This force will comprise:—

(1) Gendarmerie.—35,000 men.

(2) Special elements intended for the reinforcement of the Gendarmerie in case of serious trouble.—2,000 men.

(3) The Sultan's Bodyguard.—700 men.

The gendarmerie is to be distributed over Turkish territory which will be divided for this purpose into number of territorial areas to be delimited by the Inter-Allied Commission which will be responsible for the control and organization of the Turkish armed force. In each territorial area there will be one gendarmerie Legion, the maximum strength of which is not to exceed one quarter of the total strength of the gendarmerie. Neither artillery nor technical troops will be included in the gendarmerie Legion. Provision is made for the collaboration of officers from Allied and Neutral Powers in the command and training of the gendarmerie.

The special elements referred to above may include mountain artillery and technical services in addition to infantry, cavalry and general administrative services. Not more than one-third of the total strength of the special elements may be alloted to any one territorial area.

It will be seen from the above that the total number of Turkish effectives—excluding the Sultan's bodyguard—is fixed at 50,000, which figure includes not more than 20,500 officers. Any increase in the number of Customs and forestry officials or urban police or the military training of these, or of railway employees is prohibited, and no formations to include supplementary cadres.

Military schools are to be reduced to one for officers and one per territorial area for non-commissioned officers.

The armaments, munitions and materials of war at the disposal of Turkey are limited to a schedule based on the amount considered necessary for the new armed force. No reserves may be formed, and all existing armament, munitions and stores in excess of the limit fixed must be handed to the Allies for disposal. No flame-throwers, poison gases, tanks nor armoured cars are to be manufactured or imported. The manufacture of arms and war material of any sort shall take place only in factories authorized by the Inter-Allied Commission of Control. Turkey is prohibited from manufacturing armaments and munitions for foreign countries, and from importing them from abroad.

FORTIFICATIONS TO BE DISMANTLED.

For the purpose of guaranteeing the freedom of the Straits all works, fortifications and batteries are to be demolished within a zone extending 20 kilometres inland from the coasts of the Sea Marmora and of the Straits and comprising the islands of the Sea of Marmora also that islands of Lemnos, Imbros, Samothrace of Tenedos, and Mitlyene.

The construction, of similar works or of roads, or railways suitable for the rapid transport of mobile batteries is forbidden. France, Great Britain and Italy have the right to prepare for demolition of any existing roads and railways which might be utilized to this end, and to maintain such military forces within the zone as they may consider necessary; otherwise the zone is not to be used for military purposes. This provision does not exclude the employment of forces of Greek and Turkish gendammerie which will be under the Inter-Allied Command of the forces of occupation, nor the presence of the Sultan's Bodyguard.

NAVAL.

The naval clauses provide for the surrender of all Turkish warships with the exception of a few small lightly armed vessels which may be retained for police and fishery duties.

Turkey is forbidden to construct or acquire any surface warships other than those required to replace the units allowed for police and fishery duties and is also forbidden to construct or acquire any submarines even for commercial purposes. Vessels which have been in use as transports and fleet auxiliaries and which can be converted to commercial use are to be disarmed and treated as other merchant vessels.

Warships under construction, including submarines, are to be broken up, except such surface warships as can be completed for commercial purposes, and the material arising from the breaking up is only to be used for purely industrial purposes. All naval war material and munitions, except such as are allowed for the use of the police and fishery vessels, are to be surrendered and their manufacture in Turkish territory is forbidden.

A certain number of the officers and men from the late Turkish Navy may be retained for providing the Personnel of the police, fishery, and signal services; the remainder is to be demobilized in Turkey.

The personnel for the police and fishery services is to be recruited on a voluntary and long service basis.

The W. T. Stations in the zone of the Straits are to be surrendered, and neither Turkey nor Greece, will be permitted to Build W. T. stations in the zone.

A Naval Commission composed of representatives of the principal Allied powers will be appointed to exercise supervision as long as may be necessary to ensure the above conditions being complied with.

AIR.

The air clauses provide that no military or naval air forces are to be maintained by Turkey; that the entire Turkish Air Force personnel is to be demobilized within two months; and that the aircraft of the Allied Powers are to have freedom of passage over and transit and landing throughout Turkish territory until the complete evacuation of Turkey by the Allies.

The manufacture, importation, and exportation of aircraft or their component parts Turkish territory during six months following the coming into force of the Treaty is forbidden. All military and naval aircraft (including dirigibles) either complete or in process of manufacture assembling or repair, all aeronautical material armament, munitions, and instruments are to be delivered to the pricipal Allied Powers within three months from the signing of the Treaty. The air navigation clauses follow the lines of those in the other Peace Treaties.

INTER-ALLIED COMMISSIONS.

These clauses provide that the military, naval, and air clauses of the Treaty are to be executed under the control of military, naval, and aeronautical Inter-Allied Commissions of which the upkeep and expenditure are to be borne by Turkey.

With the exception of the special section of the military Inter-Allied Commission of Control and Organization, which is to supervise the control, organisation, and distribution of the new Turkish armed force, these Commissions will cease to operate when their work is completed. This section is to operate for a period of five years from the signing of the Treaty. At the end of

(Continued on next page.)

TURKISH TRAGEDY.

(Continued from previous page

this period the principal Allied Powers are to decide whether the activities of the Commission shall continue.

Representatives from each of the three Commissions will be appointed to control jointly the measures to be taken with regard to safeguarding the zone of the Straits.

GENERAL.

General articles provide for certain portion of the Armistice of October 30, 1918, to remain in force.

No part is to be taken by Turkey, nor by any individual Turk, in the military, naval and aeronautical concerns of any foreign nation, and the Allied Powers undertake that they will not employ any Turkish national in this connexion. A special provision is made allowing France the right to recruit for the Foreign Legion in accordance with French Military Law.

PART VI.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Turkish prisoners of war and interned civilians are to be repatriated without delay at the cost of the Turkish Government. Those under sentence for offences against discipline committed before January 1, 1920, are to be repatriated, without regard to their sentence, but this provision does not apply in the cases of offences of other that those against discipline.

The Allies have the right to deal at their own discretion with Turkish nationals who do not desire to be repatriated, and all repatriation is conditional upon the immediate release of any Allied subjects still in Turkey. The Turkish Government is to afford facilities to Commissions of Inquiry in collecting information in regard to missing prisoners of war, in imposing penalties on Turkish officials who have concealed Allied nationals, and in establishing criminal acts committed by Turks against Allied nationals. The Turkish Government is to restore all property belonging to Allied prisoners.

GRAVES.

These clauses provide that the Turkish Government is to transfer to the British, French, and Italian Governments respectively rights of ownership over the ground in Turkey in which are situated the graves of their soldiers and sailors and over the land required for cemetries, or for providing access to cemeteries. The Greek Government undertakes to fufil the same obligation so far as concerns the portion of the zone of the Straits placed under its sovereignty.

Within six months from the coming into force of the Treaty, the British, French, and Italian Governments will respectively notify to the Turkish and Greek Governments the land which is to be transferred to them. The said land will include, in particular, certain areas in the Gallipoli Peninsula. The Government in whose favour the transfer is made will not allow the land to be employed for any purpose other than that to which it is dedicated, and the shore is not to be employed for any military, marine or commercial purpose.

If compulsory acquisition of the land is necessary it is to be affected by and at the cost of the Turkish or Greek Government, who will not subject the land to any form of taxation. They will undertake to maintain all roads leading to the land, give free access to all persons desirous of visiting the graves, and afford facilities for the requirements of the staff engaged in duties in connexion with the cemeteries. The provisions do not affect the Turkish or Greek sovereignty over the transferred land, and these Governments are to take the necessary measures to punish any act of desecration of cemeteries or graves.

The Allies and the Turkish Government are to respect and maintain the graves of soldiers and sailors buried in their territory, and to recognize and assist any Commissions appointed by the Allies in connexion with them. There is to be a reciprocal exchange of information as to dead prisoners and their graves.

PART VII.

PENALTIES.

Military tribunalsi are to be set up by the Allies to try persons accused of acts of violation of the laws and customs of war and the Turkish Government is to hand over all persons so accused. The Governments of states to which former Turkish territory is assigned by the Treaty are to act similarly in the case of persons accused of acts against the laws and customs of war who are in the territory or at the disposal of such states. The accused are to be entitled to name their own counsel, and the Turkish Government is to undertake to furnish all documents and information the production of which may be necessary.

The Turkish Government undertakes to surrender to the Allies persons responsible for the massacres committed during the war on the territory of the former Turkish Empire, the Allies reserving the right to resignate the tribunal to try such persons or to bring the accused before a tribunal of the League of Nations competent to deal with the said massacres if such a tribunal has been created by the [illegible] in sufficient time.

PART VIII.

FINANCIAL CLAUSES.

The part of the Treaty begins by a declaration reproduced from the treaties already signed by Germany, Austria, and Bulgaria, Turkey thereby recognizes that in association the war of aggression waged against the Allied Powers she has caused them loss for which she ought to make complete reparation; nevertheless in view of her loss of territory the Powers will be satisfied with obtaining payment of the claims enumerated later in the chapter.

All the resources of Turkey, except revenues ceded or hypothecated to the service of the Ottoman Public Debt, are to be employed as need arises for effecting the following payments set forth in order of priority:—

1. Ordinary expenses of the Allied Forces of Occupation after the entry into force of the Treaty.

2. Expenses of the Allied Forces of Occupation since October 30 in the territories remaining Turkish and expenses of occupation in the territories detached from Turkey to the advantage of a Power other than that which has supported such expenses of occupation.

The expenses covered by the preceding paragraph will be discharged by annuities calculated in a manner to enable Turkey to meet any deficiency that may arise in the sums required to pay that part of the interest on the Ottoman Public Debt for which Turkey remains responsible.

3. Indemnities due on account of claims of the Allied Powers for reparation for damages suffered by their nationals.

The Turkish Government agree to the financial indemnification of all the losses or damages suffered by the civilian nationals of the Allied Powers during the war and up to the entry into force of the Treaty.

The Powers, in favour of whom territories are detached from Turkey, acquire without payment all properties and possessions situated therein and registered in the name of the Turkish Empire or the Sultan's civil list.

The Powers, in favour of whom territories are detached from the Turkish Empire shall participate in the annual charge for the service of the Ottoman Public Debt.

The Governments of the States of the Balkan Peninsula and the newly created States in Asia shall give adequate guarantees for the payment of the share which falls to them. The distribution of these annual charges is to be made in proportion to the average revenue of the transferred territory in relation to the total revenues of Turkey during the three years preceding the Balkan war.

The same methods are to be applied for the calculation of the charges affected to the service of the Ottoman Public Debt, allotted to the Powers who have acquired Turkish territory as a result of the Balkan wars.

FINANCIAL CONTROL.

A financial commission composed of a representative of each of the interested Allied Powers, France, Great Britain, and Italy, to whom is added a Turkish representative in a consultative capacity is created in Turkey with a view to take up such measures as the commission may judge most suitable for restoring Turkish finances. Its principal functions are the following:—

Preliminary examination of Turkish budgets which may not be applied without its approval;

Supervision over the execution of the budgets and financial laws and regulations of Turkey;

The termination of the measures to be taken with a view to improving the Turkish currency.

Further, the Turkish Government may not establish any new form of taxation, modify its customs system, or contract any internal or external loans without the consent of the financial commission.

The consent of the commission is equally required for the grant of new concessions in Turkey by the Turkish Government.

A clause provides that ultimately the financial commission may be substituted for the Council of the Debt as regards the administration of the conceded revenues. This substitution shall be decided by the Governments of France, Great Britain, and Italy, by a majority and after consulting the bond-holders, and this decision shall be taken at least six months before the expiration of the powers of the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt.

In particular, as regards the execution of the present Treaty, it shall be the duty of the Financial Commission to fix the annuities to be paid by the Turkish Government for the reimbursement of the expenses of occupation and the settlement of the claims for reparation due to the nationals of the Allied Powers, to determine the amount of the annuities for the service of the Ottoman Public Debt to be placed to the charge of those Powers in whose favour territories are detached from Turkey, and to arrange for the disposal of the sums in gold transferred by Germany and Austria in execution of Article 259 (1), (2), (4) (7) of the Treaty of Peace with Germany and of Article 210 (1) of the Treaty of Peace with Austria.

PART IX.

ECONOMIC CLAUSES.

Commercial relations between the Allies and Turkey will be regulated, generally speaking, by the Capitulatory Regime, which is reestablished in favour of the Allies who enjoyed it before the war and extended to the other Allies. The rate of customs duty is to be that fixed in 1907, i.e. 11 per cent., *ad valorem*. Trade powers are however given to the Financial Commission set up under the Treaty to authorize modifications of import duties, the imposition of consumption duties, the application to Allied subjects and their property of taxes imposed on the Turkish subjects and their property, and the imposition of prohibitions on importation and exportation. such action can only be taken after six months' notice in each case to all the Allies.

The provisions with regard to the recognition of shipping documents and of the flags of new states, with regard to unfair trade competition, and with regard to pre-war multilateral and bilateral treaties, and with regard to the protection of industrial, literary, and artistic property follow the general lines of the corresponding articles in former Treaties of Peace.

As in the case of previous Treaties of Peace the Allies reserve the right to liquidate Turkish property in their territories and to hold the proceeds as a pledge for the payment by Turkey of compensation for damage to Allied property in Turkey during the war and the settlement of pre-war private debts. So far as the claims against the Turkish Government are not satisfied from this source they are to be met in accordance with the financial clauses from any surplus available of Turkish revenues from time to time. It should be mentioned that in the case of the territory detached from Turkey by the Treaty the right to liquidate is limited to the property of Turkish companies and does not extend to the property of Turkish individuals.

The Treaty contains provisions for enabling the Allies, if they think fit to eliminate German, Austrian, Hungarian, or Bulgarian economic penetration in Turkey, by requiring the Turkish Government to liquidate the property of the nationals of those countries in Turkish territory and by themselves liquidating it in territory detached from Turkey. In both cases the general principle is that the proceeds of the liquidation shall be paid to the owners, except where the property was Government property, in which case they will be paid to the Reparation Commissions set up under former Treaties of Peace.

Special provisions are included in order to enable the acquisition of the property of Railway compaies under German control. In detached territories the disposal of such property will rest with the Government controlling such territories. In Turkey itself the Financial Commission will have the lisposal of it, the price being fixed by arbitration. In both cases the proceeds of sale will be distributed by the Financial Commission to such neutrals as are entitled to a share thereof, the share of Germans, Austrians, etc., being paid over to the respective Reparation Commissions.

The complicated provisions of former Treaties for the settlement of pre-war debts through clearing houses have not been repeated, the only provision with regard to the settlement of such debts being one which fixed the settlement of all debts between Turkish subjects in Turkey and Allies not resident or carrying on business in Turkey.

As regards pre-war contracts between Allies and Turks the general principle is to maintain or dissolve them and to decide any question relative thereto according to the law of the particular Allied country concerned in each case. The detailed provisions relative to particular descriptions of contracts follow those in the preceding treaties.

Provisions are included in the Treaty for safeguarding the interests in Turkey of Allies who hold pre-war concessions from the Turkish Government. Concessions granted by the Turkish Government during the war need not be recognised by the Allies in detached territories, whilst other provisions enable new States placed under a mandate to put an end to pre-war concessions if thought desirable in the public interest on payment of equitable compensation to be fixed by arbitration. For this purpose, and for the purpose of all other economic clauses, Turkish companies which were actually under Allied control before the war are treated as Allied nationals.

PART X.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Turkey agrees to accord the aircraft of the Allied Powers full liberty of passage and landing over and in the territory and territorial waters of Turkey, freedom of transit, the use of all aerodromes in Turkey open to national public traffic, and equal treatment generally in these matters with Turkish aircraft and most favoured nation treatment as regards internal commercial air traffic. Turkey also undertakes to establish aerodromes in localities designed by the Allied Powers, and the Allies reserve the right in certain eventualities to take measures to ensure international aerial navigation over the territory and territorial wafers of Turkey.

States who fought on Turkey's side in the late war are debarred from these privileges and from the grant, without Allied consent of concessions for civil aerial navigation, unless and until they become members of the League of Nations or are permitted to adhere to the Convention of October 13, 1919, regarding aerial navigation. Turkey agrees to enforce the compliance by Turkish aircraft with the rules and regulations resulting from the latter Convention. The obligations imposed by this chapter remain in force until Turkey is admitted to the League of Nations or permitted to adhere to the abovementioned Convention.

PART XI.

PORTS WATERWAYS AND RAILWAYS.

Turkey is required to grant freedom of transit and national treatment to persons goods, vessels, rolling stock, etc., coming from or going to any Allied State and passing in transit through Turkish territories. Goods in transit are to be free of all Customs or other similar duties. Rates of transport are to be reasonable, and no charges or facilities are to depend directly or indirectly on the ownership or nationality of the vessel or other means of transport. Provision is made against discrimination by control of transmigrant traffic and indirect discrimination of any kind is prohibited.

International transport is to be expedited, particularly for perishable traffic. Discrimination in transport charges or facilities against Allied ports is prohibited.

The following Eastern ports are declared to be of international interest, but, subject to any provisions to the contrary, the *regime* laid down does not prejudice the territorial sovereignty:—

Constantinople, from St. Stefano to Dolma Bagtchi, Haida-Pasha, Smyrna, Alexandretta, Haifa, Basra, Trebizond and Batum.

The nationals, goods and flags of all states members of the League of Nations are to enjoy complete freedom, in the use of these ports, and they are to be accorded absolute equality of treatment particularly as regards all charges and facilities.

Provision is made for "free" zones in the abovementioned ports and adequate facilities are to be provided for requirements without distinction of nationality. With the exception of a small statistical duty, no Customs duties or analogous charges are to be levied in the "free" zones.

In order to ensure to Turkey free access to the Mediterranean and Aegean Seas, she is accorded freedom of transit over the territories and in the ports severed from the former Ottoman Empire. Turkey is also granted a lease in perpetuity subject to determination by the League of Nations, of an area in the part of Smyrna, which is to be placed under the general *regime* of "free" zones.

Free access to the Black Sea by the port of Batum is accorded to Georgia, Azerbaijan, Persia and Armenia; and Armenia is granted similar facilities in respect of the port of Trebizond, in which port she obtains a lease of an area on similar conditions to those which apply to Turkey in the case of Smyrna.

RAILWAYS.

The railway clauses provide that, subject to the rights of concessionaire companies, goods consigned from or to Allied States to or from Turkey, or in transit through Turkey, are entitled generally to the most favourable conditions available.

Certain railway tariff questions are dealt with.

When a new Railway Convention has replaced the Berne Convention, it will be binding on Turkey; in the meantime she is to follow the Berne Convention.

Turkey is to co-operate in the establishment of passenger and luggage services, with direct booking between Allied States over her territory, under favourable conditions, as well as emigrant train services.

Turkey is required to fit her rolling stock with apparatus allowing of its being incorporated in Allied goods trains, and *vice versa*, without interfering with the brake system. Provision is made for the handing over of the installations of lines in transferred territory, and of an equitable proportion of rolling stock for use therein.

As regards lines, the administration of which will, in virtue of the present Treaty, be divided, allocation of the rolling stock is to be made by agreement between the administrations taking over the several parts thereof. Failing agreement, the points in dispute are to be settled by an arbitrator designed by the League of Nations.

A standing conference of technical representatives nominated by the Governments concerned is to be constituted to agree upon the necessary joint arrangements for through traffic working, wagon exchange, through rates and tariffs, and other similar matters affecting railways situated in territory forming part of the Turkish Empire on August 1, 1914.

As a temporary arrangement, Turkey is to execute instructions given in the name of the Allies as to transport of troops, material, munitions, etc., transport for revictualling of certain regions, and re-establishment of normal transport.

Turkey is required to subscribe to any General Convention regarding the international *regime* of transit, waterways, ports or railways which may be concluded, with the approval of the League of Nations within five years.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

Turkey is to grant facilities for the erection and maintenance of trunk telegraph and telephone lines across her territories and is to accord freedom of transit for telegraph correspondence and telephonic communications coming from or going to any one of the Allied Powers. This correspondence and these communications are to enjoy national treatment in every respect.

Turkey is to transfer the landing rights at Constantinople for the Constantinople-Constanza cable to any administration or company designed by the Allies, and renounces in favour of the principal Allied Powers all her rights over the Jeddah-Suakin and Cyprus-Latakia cables.

GENERAL.

Differences are to be settled by the League of Nations. Certain specified articles—e.g., those providing for equal treatment in matters of transit and transport—are subject to revision by the League of Nations after three years. Failing revision, they will only continue in force in relation to any Allied State which grants reciprocal treatment.

It is provided that, unless otherwise expressly laid down in the Treaty, nothing shall prejudice more extensive rights conferred on the nationals of the Allied States by the Capitulations, or by any arrangements which may be substituted therefor.

PART XIII.

LABOUR CONVENTION.

Here follows the text of the Convention as embodied in the Treaty with Germany.

PART XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Turkey recognizes Conventions made or to be made by the Allies as to the traffic in arms and in spirituous liquors and as to other subjects dealt with in the General Acts of Berlin of February 26, 1885, and of Brussels of July 2, 1890, and the Conventions completing or modifying these.

The High Contracting Parties take note of the Treaty of July, 1918, between France and the Principality of Monaco.

In a barrier clause Turkey undertakes not to put forward any pecuniary claim against any Allied Power signing the present Treaty, based on events previous to the coming into force of the Treaty.

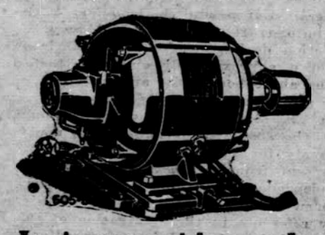
Turkey accepts all decrees, etc., as to Turkish ships by any Allied Prize Court and the Allies reserve the right to examine all decisions of Turkish Prize Courts. Turkey agrees to supply the Allies with all necessary information regarding vessels sunk or damaged by Turkish forces during the war and to restore trophies, archives, historical souvenirs, and works of art taken from the Allied Governments and their nationals, including Companies.

Special provisions are also inserted regarding a reform of the Turkish law of antiquities and the future treatment of archaeological research in Turkey, the restoration of all objects of religious, archaeological, historical or artistic interest removed by Turkey during the war from territories detached from her, the surrender by Turkey of all archives, plans, land registers, etc., belonging to the civil, military, financial, judicial or other forms of administration in transferred territories, the grant of access by Turkey, subject to reciprocity, to documents, etc., relating to the administration of Wakfs in which the Governments of transferred territories are interested, the recognition by Turkey of Allied judicial decisions since the date of the Armistice, the acceptance by Turkey of special measures to be formulated later by the Allied Powers, acting, if necessary, with third Powers, regarding the sanitary *regime* in Turkey and in the territories detached from Turkey and the sanitary control of the Hejaz Pilgrimage, the enactment of the necessary legislation by Turkey to execute the Treaty, the obligation of Turkey to facilitate any investigation which the Council of the League of Nations may consider necessary in any matter relating directly or indirectly to the application of the Treaty and the accession of Russia to the Treaty on certain conditions after she has become a member of the League of Nations.

The Treaty, of which the French text is authentic except as regards Parts I, and XII, when the English and French texts are of equal force, shall be ratified and the deposit of ratifications made at Paris as soon as possible. Various diplomatic provisions as to ratification follow. The Treaty is to enter into force as soon as it has been ratified by Turkey on the one hand and by three of the principal Allied Powers on the other, so far as concerns those Powers who have thus ratified it.

WE CHALLENGE OUR BLUE-BLACK INK
to be equal if not superior to any other
WRITING INK
INDIAN OR IMPORTED.
Real Blue Black, Acid Proof, Noncorrosive, Nonmoulding. Gallotanic, Sedimentless, Permanent and Everlasting.
Available in liquid and powder form and for Stylo generally.
We manufacture also Red Writing Ink and Confectionery Inks.
Samples sent free on receipt of As. 4. Four annas postage stamps
FOR TERMS AND PARTICULARS
WRITE TO:
Diana Fashionable Works.
MANAGING AGENTS:
Messrs. DINANATH DATT & Co.,
5, Pollock Street, CALCUTTA. 5, Meston Road, CAWNPUR.

Electric New Motors and Dynamos



Standard Voltages. Always in Stock. For Immediate delivery upto 100 H. P. Prices defy competition. Complete Estimate for wiring Installation etc.
would be sent on application
THE
International Engineering Co.,
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
No. 17-19, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, (Nanjee Building.
Telegrams:—THINENCO. Telephone No. 2885.

WITHIN FIFTEEN MINUTES. PRODUCES ELECTRIC POWER
THE KING OF TONICS
FOR
MAHARAJAS AND PRINCES ONLY.
HERNIA, PILES AND FISTULA:—I guarantee to cure these without operation, simply by internal treatment and without the least trouble to patients. No restrictions as regards diet.
Several unsolicited testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, etc. Rs. 50 for a week's trial.
KING OF TONIC PILLS.—To gain perpetual strength, insist on having "King of Tonic Pills."
They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood. These piils have been found to be the safe and permanent cure of nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag, etc., etc.
These are invaluable in weak digestions. In short they supply everything what a man should have.
Rs. 100 for a week's trial Rs. 5 for a pill.
NIGHT PILLS:—Wonderful Tonic for Sh. healter Pills Rs. 5.
SHAKTISANJIVAN OIL:—Will revive the disabled veins and will give them strength and power. It is harmless and gives effect within fifteen minutes. One Tola Rs. 225.
TOOTH POWDER:—Renders teeth clean within two minutes. This powder is a best tonic for teeth. It strengthens them.
It is aromatic and is prepared from vegetable herbs, etc. It cures toothache and all sorts of pains. It turns the teeth white as snow. One Bottle, Re. 1.
Lady Night Pills Rs. 4 per pill.
One minute Hair Dye powder Rs. 5 per bottle.
Maharaja Night Pills, No. 1, Rs. 7 per pill.
Lady Tonic Pills—Rs. 30 per week.
Beauty Ointment, Rs. 25 per bottle; will show wonders in 3 days.
Ringworm Ointment, Rs. 7 for No. 1. Rs. 5 No. 2.
Eczema Ointment, Rs. 20 for No. 1 Rs. 15 for No. 2.
Half the charges to be paid in advance and the balance to be recovered by V. P. P. Re. 1 for catalogue. Consultation by Post Rs. 2.
ZENANA POWDER:—(Hair Removing) powder Rs. 12 per bottle.
HAIR GROWING WATER:—Rs. 10 per lb.
DUBAL PHARMACY
Near Girgaum Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.

ORDER NOW
Corbitt Motor Trucks,
Have newly arrived, at the cheapest rates.
A. C. M. ENIS & Co.,
30, Wellington Street, CALCUTTA,
303, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.
ONLY PLACE
IN INDIA WHERE
HYDROCELE
IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS
100 PER CENT.
By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.
N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced.

RADIUM-LIGHTED WATCHES.

Ingersoll "Radiolite" watches are the kind that do not quit at Sundown—or any other time. They tell the time day and night.

Radium is the most expensive mineral substance in the world, and yet it is the substance employed to give the luminous power to the figures and hands of the Ingersoll "Radiolite" watches. True, the proportion of radium used is infinitesimal, but imprisoned within the crystals of another substance containing several other minerals, it causes the substance to glow with a brilliancy that would be quite impossible were radium not used.

Ingersoll Radiolite

watches never sleep—they show the time in the daylight and glow the time at night; they are full 24-hour-a-day watches.

Only Ingersolls are Radiolites, and every genuine Ingersoll watch has the name on dial, and is timed and tested before leaving factory.

There are a number of Ingersoll models, from Rs. 45 down to Rs. 10, sold by leading stores and shops throughout the world.

GENUINE Ingersoll WATCHES HAVE NAME ON DIAL.

If any difficulty in obtaining, send for Illustrated Catalogue to:—
INGERSOLL WATCH CO., LTD.,
170, Regent Street, London, W. 1.,
England.

Your Nervous System Calls for help

An impaired nervous system is the almost inevitable outcome of the conditions obtaining in tropical climates, and when your nervous system calls for help, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is the one unfailing answer.

It is still the finest "out of condition" remedy known to the world. It is the never failing friend of all who suffer from

DYSENTERY — MALARIA.
NERVOUS DEBILITY. — LACK OF VIGOUR.
DEPRESSION. — NEURASTHENIA.
DISORDERED STOMACH. — EXHAUSTION etc

It instantly revitalises the whole nervous organization, imparts new energy to body, brain and nerves.

Virility, a sense of fitness generally, and a brighter outlook upon life are the results of the regular use of this unrivalled remedy. Its regular use produces a keen appreciation of life and ability to fulfil one's duties with zest.

Dr. Lalor's *Phosphodyne*

Is obtainable from Chemists and Stores everywhere.

Economy.

With **LEA & PERRINS'** Sauce, a *few drops only* are necessary to give a delicious and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

A far larger quantity of a cheaper sauce fails to give the same satisfaction.

Observe the signature thus:—

Lea & Perrins

in white across the red label on every bottle.

The original and genuine Worcestershire.

WILL MEN WORK FOR WOMEN?

EQUAL RIGHTS PROBLEMS.

"Will good men work under women chiefs?" and "Should women have equal opportunity of work with men in all branches of the Civil Service and under all local authorities with equal pay?" were questions debated in London in mail week.

At a conference of the London Society for Women's Service at Westminster on women Civil Servants' difficulties, Miss Hadow said two of the problems facing them were how far women were constitutionally capable of high administrative work and would good men work under women. "I have no doubt of the ability of women and I do not think men would trouble about the sex of superiors so long as they knew their work. We have to prove this, however."

In the House of Commons a debate arose on a motion calling attention to the employment of women while ex-Service men are unemployed.

Restrict the admission of women as much as you like, said Major Hills, in reference to the claims of ex-Service men, but once you admit them, put them on an equality with men.

Mr. A. Shaw said the following were the only departments of the Civil Service in which women had received permanent appointment:—The Post Office, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Health, Public Trustee's Office, and General Registry Office (Board of Education). In these other Departs women were now liable to dismissal, and in any case had not been admitted by competitive examination, but appointed by the higher officials.

If equal pay meant over-pay for women, they would not be employed and if women were left underpaid then that was an injustice to men, because they were likely to take the jobs filled by men.

OBJECTION TO EQUAL PAY.

Mr. Baldwin, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, said that at this moment, when woman was on her trial for this particular kind of work, there was more chance of the right woman being chosen by a selection board than there was by letting her go in for a written examination.

As to equal pay, if complete effect were given to this demand in the Civil Service, it would add £6,000, to the estimates, and would carry in its train similar advances in many other branches of work, which might mean a still more serious increase in the estimates.

Further, if pay were now levelled up, there was a possibility that man might rise up and say: "I have no objection to women being paid at that rate, but after all I am married, and have to bring up a family, and I must have more."

Then there would be a fresh differentiation as between those who had domestic responsibilities and those who had not. He saw signs of claims of that kind coming, and if such questions arose they would be very troublesome to deal with. The present conditions for women are far in advance of what might have been hoped for a few years ago.

The House carried a motion in favour of equal pay and opportunity in the Civil Service, "provided ex-service men are first considered."—"The Daily Mail."

PRISON WITHOUT BARS.

TREATMENT OF THE RECLAIMABLE.

The Brussels correspondent of the "Daily Mail" writes:—

The Socialist Minister M. Vandervelde is mentioned with great respect in judicial circles in Belgium as "the man who has just broken down the prison walls of the 'Houses of Correction.'" Fresh from his task of dealing with juvenile defaulters, he is about to render a similar service to those grown-up children the habitual offenders.

The habitual adult offender, say the authorities, forms a class apart. Usually condemned for some trifling act of pilefering, he serves his short sentence, emerges from prison only to fall again, and he spends his life between short spells of liberty and terms of detention.

He has nothing in common with the hardened criminal, the expert burglar, the murderer. He is the product of circumstance and heredity.

"His place is certainly not here," say the doctors, "nor is it among his fellows. Society must protect itself against such as he. It is for this class that Houses of Re-education are being opened in Belgium, prisons without bars, with warders in ordinary civilian dress."

Here by careful instruction and training the man who is his own worst enemy will be readapted to live among his fellows.

Those who show signs of marked improvement will be allowed out to work, first by the day. If they progress they will go out for a week, until at last they have earned the right only to report themselves at regular intervals. They will, of course, be under the strictest surveillance all the time, and their privileges will depend on there being no complaints.

Specialists at the Forest Prison in Brussels have been making preparatory investigations over a period of 12 years. All abnormal prisoners, certified by their warders as such, have been carefully watched. Their tendencies, characteristics, and health have been noted, all facts being docketed.

By close questioning as to their ancestry, important conclusions as to the influence of heredity have been formed. The effects of surroundings, of education or the lack of it, have been classified.

As a result of these observations all prisoners, whether considered normal or abnormal are now subjected to close examination. All cases judged hopeful will be handed over to the new Houses of Re-education. The irreclaimable will subsequently be treated as sick and not let loose on society, as hitherto, to continue their malpractices and propagate their like.

Besides all the apparent advantages of this readaptation the whole atmosphere of prison life is changed by the substitution of the idea of cure for the ancient conception of punishment or more or less ostensibly vindictive, or at least penal nature.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000; Rs. 10,000; Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 6 months' Bills Rs. 97-12-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4-6036%.
" 9 " " Rs. 96-6-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5-0151%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95-0-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5-2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rate payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles_____or order to the payment of Rs._____at the Bank of Bengal/Bombay/Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the_____day of_____1920.

CONSTIPATION

THE CAUSE OF MUCH SUFFERING.

When the Bowels are clogged the waste matter decays and ferments and enters the blood, and is carried to all parts of the body, producing Headaches, Biliousness, Sleeplessness, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and various other ailments disturbing the Heart and Nervous System, and if continued is liable to cause inflamation of the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys. Nature often requires a little assistance, and if this assistance is given at the first indication much distress and suffering may be averted. Mothers, especially, should guard the health of their children, and inculcate regular habits from infancy. As a family remedy for Costiveness, Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS have a wide reputation. They are mild in their action, causing neither weakness nor sickness and do not gripe, and may be used by old and young, weak and strong. They are a perfect blood purifier and a positive and permanent Cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy, placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. The Pills being sugar-coated are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-coloured bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores generally at R 1.00 per bottle or six bottles for R 5.00, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd., 21, Farringdon Avenue, London. Sole Proprietors.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FOR THE LIVER

The India Provident Co., Ld.

Head Office—29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

An Appreciation.

"I am highly pleased to say that the India Provident Company surpasses all the existing companies in setting claims. I received payment within an hour after submitting the "Intimation, which was quite an extra-ordinary affair I experienced after a period of half a dozen of years spent in assurance business.

RASIK LAL BANERJEE
118-2, Tollygunge Road' CALCUTTA.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENGLAND.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Strong Eyes

And how to get them

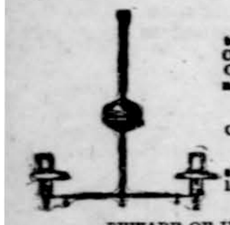
"WEAK" eyes are nearly always optically defective. Exercise, in the sense of demanding from them a full measure of work, can only aggravate the difficulty; because the existing defect already overburdens them with work. This strain CAN be eliminated by means of suitable glasses——but such can only be adapted after careful sight testing.

Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., LONDON.

Branches in the East: CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA and RANGOON.

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST.



No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash, Odourless, no Worry, no Bother.

ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE

Wherever the sun shines by day the "Sun" lamp shines by night.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS]
THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL
Catalogue Free.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
SUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

HERON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 30 seconds.

TRY ONCE.

THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1908.
Khotachi Wadi, Girgaon, BOMBAY.

UNSURPASSED
for Lightness and Durability

Insist on the ORIGINAL Machine-cut, Rivetted, and Screwed, with Folding Front, made from genuine English Birch wood. Beware of Cheap Nailed imitations. Only seven tread ladders, height 67 inches in stock for Prompt delivery.
50, Church Gate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Agents:—
CLUBWALLA & CO.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDINGS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

Price List Free on Application

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ---------- Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ---------- Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ----------(30-12-19) Rs. 49,90,000
RESERVED FUND ---------- Rs. 14,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager

JOT IT DOWN
ON YOUR
Mind Tablet
THAT OUR

E' T R U S S

Famous Nature Cures, the "E" and the "A", are universally acknowledged to be the best boons to mankind. The former priced at rupees fifteen only is a sure cure for Functional weakness, lost Virility and Wrecked manhood, while the latter priced at rupees twenty-five and annas eight only, is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. V.P.P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in gold and many times over. Unobtainable elsewhere. Detailed booklets for one or both, as desired, free on application to—

Rai B. S. Bhandari, M.A.,
BATALA (PUNJAB)

I A C T I N A

WEST END WATCHES
"RELIABILITY"

YOU CAN RELY ON ANY WATCH BEARING THE NAME
WEST END WATCH CO.
on the dial, for all West End Watches have to undergo very severe test both in the European factory and here in India before being offered for sale. Watches unable to fulfill the tests required of them are immediately returned to the factory.

Write for our Catalogue sent post free.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY. | 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for
TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM,
the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

Oldsmobile

ECONOMY TRUCK.
POWER SPEED, LOW COST.

ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY.

Motorize your delivery system with this built-right-for-business truck and save time, gasoline, oil, tires, repair bills—and initial investment. The Oldsmobile Economy Truck will give these results.

Adaptable to every class of light hauling in city or country. Combines staunchness with completeness, commercial car requirements with passenger car conveniences.

All styles include Oldsmobile Torbenson Internal Gear Drive; 4-Cylinder, Valve-in-Head Engine; magneto ignition, Goodyear Cord Tires (35 x 5) front and rear; Electrical System for Starting, Lighting, Warning. Rated capacity, 1,500 pounds.

Liberally dimensioned throughout and purposely designed to minimize delivery costs, the Oldsmobile Economy Truck is the safe, sane, and sound light haulage unit for a thousand uses.

In stock for immediate delivery.

SOLE AGENTS:—

Hormasjee Sorabjee & Sons,

No. 4, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 1560.

The Centre of Attraction

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER
REPLACES
GERMAN PILSENER
Dai Nippon Brewery Company Ld.,
The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND
The Best Brand in Japan Nothing to match it in quality.
Sole Agents:—MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LIMITED.
SUB-AGENTS:
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co. | P. C. SHROFF & SONS
D. D. BARIA. | M. P. BARIA.
BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.